Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XL.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1829. [NUMBER 2,049.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay have by Order dated the 7th day of September Current ordered, That the matter of the Several petitions for the undernamed Insolvents be heard within the Court House of Bombay on the several days undermentioned Viz.

NAMES OF INSOLVENTS.	Date of Hearing
JAMSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.	21st Sept. Current.
SHAIK AHMED BIN SHAIK ALLY PUNDY.	
JOAS GOMES LOUREIRO.	
ESMALJEE HUSSONJEE.	
NASSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.	
MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE.	
SADASEW BHEWROW.	1st Mond. in Oct. next.
LUIS FERNANDES.	
DAMJEE ANNUNDJEE.	
SEEDY ISMAIL KHAWN.	
HOMAJEE MULLARJEE.	
JADOWJEE MOORARJEE and PETTAMBER MOORARJEE.	1st Mond. in Nov.
TATTIA TOOLAJEE.	
NOWROJEE WOOKUDJEE.	
BAPPOO BHUGWANT SENOY.	

JOHN CAW,
Clerk.

No. 10 Rampart Row,
7th September 1829.

TO BE SOLD.

THE HOUSE in Poona occupied by Colonel FITZGERALD. The House is double tiled, with every convenience for a family, Stabling, Coach House, Godowns, Servants Rooms, tiled, large Kitchen Garden, and a Well within the Premises, the whole enclosed by a wall. Also a remarkably HIGH CASTE ARAB 7 years old, fine figure and action, good temper and regularly broke in for a Lady's Horse, has been constantly used as such for the last Three years, with side Saddle and Bridle.

PRICE Rs 800.

For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs SAUNDERS & CO. Bombay.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
PATRICK STEWART and CO.

LONDON Porter in Hhds.
at.....90 Rs per Hhd.
Old Jamaica Rum Shrub
in quarts at.....20 Rs per doz.
Cape Madeira at per pipe
of 110 Gallons.....160 Rs

Bombay, 9th September 1829.

FOR SALE.

A DRESDEN China BREAKFAST SETT, embossed, painted, Blue Flowers and Gold Lines made to order.

ALSO.

To close an account the following Wines.

Pittman and Hullocks Sherry
@ Rs.....20 per doz.
Ditto ditto SAUTERNE...14 "

And a few Bales of superfine and coarse, Blue, Green and Scarlet Cloth.

For particulars apply at the Godowns of Messrs. JOHN GILDER and CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

FOR SALE.

A FINE toned Cottage PIANO FORTE by Butcher nearly new, price 500 Rs (five hundred); for further particulars enquire at the GAZETTE OFFICE.—Terms Cash.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

THIS DAY,
Wednesday the 9th Instant.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

A PIPE of old Madeira wine, a quantity of Superfine and coarse Broadcloth of various colors, Velvet, Queen's Ware, consisting of Jugs, with covers, Basons, Rings &c. Fresh Epsom Salts, Cordial Peppermint, Ginger Beer, Soda and Sedlitz Powders, Leno, Preston Smelling Salts, a few Gunny Bales, Bottled Beer, articles of Furniture, Champagne, Anniseed, Mirrors, double Barrelled Guns and Hams &c.

At noon will be put up a BUGGY and HORSE.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
THIS DAY.

A FEW numbers of the new MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Chirurgical Review, and Foreign Quarterly Review for 1828.

Superior Wines.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

ARE Commissioned to Sell for Cash a small batch of the above, comprizing—

CHAMPAIGNE,
RED HERMITAGE,
SHERRY, AND CLARET.

The Wines can be recommended as of the first quality, and further particulars may be know on application.

Nesbit Lane, 9th September, 1829.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED
A
FEW COPIES
OF A NEW ANNUAL
CALLED THE
Winter's Wreath.
PRICE Rs 12.

London Bottled Brown Stout.

Frith Bomanjee & Co.

HAVE received a small consignment of the above, which they can with confidence recommend.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A NEAT AND COMPACT
CAMP CASE,

For particulars apply to FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

ON SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Adam, Skinner & Co.

SHERRY Wine in Butts
at.....Rs 700 per Butt.
Ditto in Hhds..... 350 per Hhd.
Do. in 3 Doz. and 6 Doz.
Chests..... 19 per Doz.
Claret in 3 & 6 Doz. Chests 25 to 30 do.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

On Colabah To Let.

BRISCO HOUSE, lately occupied by Mr Brown, being a desirable residence and well worth the attention of any family in want of accommodation.—For particulars apply to Mr. GRAHAM on Colabah.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-Morrow, the 10th Inst.
Glass and Plated Ware.

COMPRISING Cut Tumblers, Wine Coolers, Mouth Glasses, richly cut Butter Pots, Quart and Pint Decanters, cut and plain Spare Shades, Chimnies, Globe Lamps, Plated Curry Dishes, Egg and Cruet Stands, Blue and White Dinner Sets, together with Spare Stirrup Leathers, Martingales, Saddle Cloths, Coarse Turbans, Household Furniture, &c.

Meadows Street, 9th September 1829.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION.
To-morrow the 10th Instant.
BY THE LATEST ARRIVAL

SETS of Brass mounted Carriage HARNESS, Hunting SADDLE and BRIDLES Complete.

AT 1 O'CLOCK,

A Serviceable DENNET, BUGGY or URRICLE with two Sets of HARNESS.

ALSO.

Several Prime HAMS just imported.

Meadows Street, 9th September, 1829.

Wines for Sale

AT THE
GODOWNS
OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.

In half Chests and Quarter Cases, some Superior parcels by the late Arrivals.

SHERRY in Butts from Harper and Bell.....	Rs 800 per Butt
London Bottled Sherry, from Butler and Sons, Harper and Bell and D. Mackellar and Co.....	" 22 per dozen
Ditto Old Port Wine, from Maxwell and Key's, Harper and Bell, Butler and Sons D. Mackellar and Co.	" 20 @ 24 ditto
Ditto ditto in Pints...	" 15 "
London Particular Madeira, 4 years in Bottle..	" 26 per dozen
Ditto ditto 3 ditto....	" 24 "
Very fine Old Teneriffe.....	" 16 "
Sparkling White Champaigne.....	" 35 @ 50
Frontignac.....	" 20 "
Sercial in Pints.....	" 18 "
Claret (Maxwell and Key's, 1st Growth....	" 40 "
Ditto from other houses	" 35 "
Ditto Harper and Bell's 2d Growth....	" 25 @ 30
Real Cognac Brandy in Casks of 30 Gallons imported direct from France to order.....	" 3½ per Gallon
Ditto in Bottle from Harper and Bell.....	" 12 per dozen
Hollands in Chests Contg. 15 Bottles.....	" 30 per Chest
Ditto in half do. " 12	" 15 per do.
Genuine Highland Whiskey.....	" 30 per dozen
French Claret.....	" 18 "

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

FOR SALE
at the Gazette Office.

The 1st, 2nd, & 3rd Parts of Maryat's
CODE OF SIGNALS,
For the Merchant's Service.

LITHOGRAPHED on fine English letter paper, from the latest London Edition, the numbers carried up to 9876.

IN A VERY NEAT BINDING
PRICE RUPEES TEN.

LOTTERY.

On 353 TICKETS of the ensuing CALCUTTA LOTTERY to be divided into 1600 Chances at 30 Rupees each.

Scheme.

1	Prize of		100	Tickets.
1	do.	of	50	do.
1	do.	of	40	do.
1	do.	of	20	do.
2	do.	of 10 each	20	do.
3	do.	of 5 "	15	do.
4	do.	of 4 "	16	do.
5	do.	of 2 "	10	do.
82	do.	of 1 "	82	do.
100	Prizes.		353	Tickets
1500	Blanks			
1600	Chances.			

THIS Lottery, is obviously cheaper than those of all Prizes which were hitherto offered to the Notice of the Public, and as the Projector has already obtained upwards of 700 Subscribers, he is induced to hope that it will soon be filled up and drawn early in December next. Previous notice however of the drawing will be given in public Papers when and where it will take place.

The price of such Tickets as may remain unsold in this Lottery will be raised to Rs 35 each after the 15th of November next.

Applications for Tickets in this Lottery to be made to Mr. JOHN VALLENTE at his house No. 155, Old China Bazar Street, near the Armenian Church accompanied with remittance.

Calcutta, 3d August, 1829.

Broadwood's
COTTAGE AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES,

FOR SALE
AT THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Saunders & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

Notices.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, the following Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	Rs	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829.....	5	"
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, Hf. Bd....	7	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
Respondentia Bonds each.....	1	"
Policies of Insurance do.....	1	"
Sheet Almanac for 1829.....	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do.....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	2

LETTER PRESS PRINTING neatly executed, on moderate terms.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office, Lithographed copies of the
REVISED TARIFF,
And tables of the value of Currency, receivable in payment of the Bombay Customs.

For Passage to London.

TO SAIL IN ALL DECEMBER.
THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP
MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE,
Of 611 Tons per Register,
ALEXANDER HENNING,
COMMANDER.

HAS very superior accomodations and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

CHILDE HAROLL,

OF 600 TONS.

W. W. WEST, R. N.

COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched in all October. This Ship has superior accommodation for passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

For Freight and Passage to London.

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

HERO OF MALOWN,

OF 600 TONS

Captain J. L. STUDD,

OF THE H. C. S.

HAS very superior accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London about the middle of October.

Apply to CAPTAIN STUDD at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO. where plans of the Cabins may be had.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

For Passengers only.

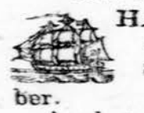
TO THE CAPE AND RIO JANEIRO,

THE FAST SAILING NEW BARQUE

CLORINDA,

OF 250 TONS.

CAPTAIN GEORGE CARREW.



HAS comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers, and will sail positively on the 1st October.

Apply to CAPTAIN CARREW, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

For Freight & Passage

TO LONDON, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE NEW RIVER BUILT SHIP

LADY RAFFLES

OF 650 TONS.

CAPTAIN TUCKER,

WILL be dispached 1st December, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

THE CHARLES KERR,

OF 550 TONS.

CAPTAIN BRODIE,

WILL follow the Lady Raffles towards the end of January. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and CO.

Bombay, 9th September, 1829.

For Passage to London.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

CAPTAIN COOK,

OF 500 TONS,

GEORGE WILLIS,

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accomodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail on the 1st December.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 9th September 1829.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administratian of the Estate and Effects of C. W. BLACK deceased late a Captain in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court.—all persons Concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration with Exemplication of the last will and Testament annexed of EDWARD GEORGE HARRIS deceased, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of PETER RISDON, deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be grantedto MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE, Registrar of the said Court —all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of F. NEWTON deceased late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment may be granted to MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE Registrar of the said Court all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829,

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

(2.)

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Firm of COOVERJEE RUTTONJEE Jasavorah, ceased on the first day of January in the year of Christ 1825, and any person or persons having any claims or demand against the same or against any of the members thereof, are required to make known the same to E. C. MORGAN Esq. Attorney at Law, within 30 days from the Date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein, and all persons indebted to the said Firm are required forthwith to pay their respective Debts to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE and Company, Agents for the said Firm, the partners being desirous to close their accounts without delay.—Dated 3rd day of September, 1829.

(3)

જાહેર • ખબર *

ખબર•દીગાંધી•આપીએ છીએ * ક્રુવરજી• રણજી•જશાવારાને• નામનો વેપાર• તારીખ• ૧ લી• જંવેઆરી ૧૮૨૪ ને•દીને• ખંમ્•થાકિોડે• તે•શારૂ• કરકિ• સો ક•મગાર• લોકોનાં• દાવામો• મગાર• માંગ છુ•તે•પેઢુડી• ઉપર• મગાર• તેહમાંનો• કુર કિ• પંતીમાલામો• ઉપર•હોતિો• તેનાંમો તે•જાણ• કરવાજે• તેમોકિ• આજથી• દીન• ૩૦ ની• મુદતમાં•—ક•—શી•—મારગી ન• કરશકોકિર• કોરટનાં•વકીલતે• જણેર• કરે• કિ•મુદતપછી• કોઇનો• દાવો• કબુલ• કરશેન કી• તથા• શરવ•લોકો•કિ• પેઢુડીનાં•દિવાદા ર• કોતિો• તેનાવોકિ• પોતાનુ• દેવુ• જંહાં ઝીર•નસરવાનજી• તથા•ફ્રંમ્રપની•કિ•ઉપર•ક રેલી• પેઢુડીનાં•વકીલોએ• તેનાંવોને• જલ દીથી• પગાર•કરે• કાકિ• પંતીમાલામો• ઉ નાવલેથી•પોતાનાં• ખાતાનો• મુકાદો• કરવા યાહુંછે *

તારીખ• ૯ મી• શપટેમ્બર• ૧૮૨૯

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament of FUZLOODEEN BIN MAHOMED SA[illegible]UCK NOURANGA late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MAKUDOM BEBEE the widow of the said deceased and an Executrix named in and appointed by the above will, reserving the Rights of MAHOMED ALLY BIN MAHOMED HUSSON ROGAY and MAHOMED SYED BIN MAHOMED HASSON ROGAY the other Executors also named therein to prove the same when they shall come in and Petition for that purpose, all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

(2)

اشتهار

بجهتہ گرفتن آخرین وصیت نامہ مرحوم فضل الدین بن محمد صادق نورنگي باشندہ مذہبي از قوم اسلام درمحکمہ اعلاي سوپریم کورت مذہبي زوجہ مرحوم مزبور موسومہ بمخدوم بي بي کہ وکیل وصیت نامہ مذکور است معروض گردیدہ شود ومحمد علی بن محمد حسن روگی و محمد سعید بن محمد حسن روگي اسامي این هر دو شخص نیز در وصیت نامہ مذبور مندرجست بنابران حق اشان نگهداشته شده زیرا که هر وقتیکہ اشان شامل این وصیت نامہ شوند و بجهتہ این مقدمہ عرض نمایند آنوقت حق شان بثبوت رسد بنابران آن کسانیکہ وابستہ این مقدمہ باشند باوشان خبر داده اظهار نموده شد

بتاریخ ۸ ماہ سپٹمبر سنہ ۱۸۲۹

ایچ ڈبلیو ماریس
وکیل

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that letters of administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattles, Rights, and Credits of HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED BIN SULIK KALLAH late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, may be granted to ALLOO PAROO of Bombay Khojah Merchant trading under the name and firm of PAROO RUTTONSEY, a Creditor on the Estate and Effects of the said deceased all Persons interested therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th day of September 1829.

H. W. MORRIS,
PROCTOR.

(2)

اشتهار

بجهتہ گرفتن اختیار وصیت نامہ مال و املاک مرحوم حاجي نورمحمد شیخ کالا در محکمہ اعلاي سوپریم کورت مذہبي تاجر مذہبي موسوم بہ خوجا آلوپارو کہ باسم پارورتنسي تجارت میکند و برمال و املاک مرحوم مذکور طلب دارد عرض کرده است کہ بمن داده شود بنابران آن کسانیکہ وابستہ این مقدمہ باشند باوشان خبر داده شد

بتاریخ ۸ ماہ سپٹمبر سنہ ۱۸۲۹

ایچ ڈبلیو ماریس
وکیل عرض کنندہ

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of, WILLIAM HENRY CLARKSON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased. may be granted to PURSHOTUM RUNSORD a Creditor of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—dated this 8th September 1829.

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

(2)

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOSEPH BEATTY PHILLIPS, late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the United East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to PURSHOTUM RUNSORD, a Creditor of the said Deceased; all Persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 8th September 1829.

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

(2)

BOMBAY.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Baker, 1st Grs.
Ens. & Qr. Mr. Rawlinson, 1st Grs.
Lt. & Qr. Mr. Croad, 4th Lt. Drs.
Asst. Surg. Edwd. Owen.
Asst. Surg. Chas. Morehead, M. D.
Lieut. H. Grant, 2d Lt. Cy.
Asst. Surg. R. Leddell, Med. Establisht.
Cadet B. K. Powell.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. George Retso Jervis, Enginers.
Lieut. Billamore, 17th Regt.

SHIPPING REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 4th—Persian Ship Nasserath Shaw, Hajee Hamud Nacqudah, from Mocha, 22d August.
5th—Ship Good Success, W. Durant Master, from China 2d July and Anjeer 6th Augt.
6th—Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie Master, from China 21st June, and Anjeer 7th Aug.
Do.—Ship Hero of Malown, (Free Trader), J. L. Studd Master, from London and Isle of France London 11th May Port Louis, 18th Aug.

Passengers per Nasserath Shaw.—Mr. Joseph Wait and James Owen, English Joseph Mutic, Manvil Bazterra and George Franjie Italians.

Per Hero of Malown.—Mrs. Kays, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. Timm, Miss Reid, Miss Craven, Miss. Raymond, Col. Purdon 41st. Regt., Mr. Bacon Civil Service, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. Croad, Lieut. Stalker, Lieut. Harris, Mr. Craven, Mr. Owen, Dr. Little, two Messrs. Goodfrey, Dr. Chichester, Dr. Morehead, Mr. Powell, Mr. Read Mr. Mackenzie, 6 Natives and 2 Native Servants.

Departures.

SEPT. 6th—Ship Annandale, (Free Trader) W. Fergusson Master, to Cape of Good Hope and London.

Passengers per Ship Annandale.—Mr. and Mrs John Warden, (proceeding to the Cape) Dr. Lyons, and Lieutenant Warry, H. C. M.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Neptune for London; George Cruttenden for Malay Coast; Shaul Hamed for Persian Gulph; and Arab Monsory for Persian Gulph.

List of Shipping in the Harbour.

FREE TRADERS—Turners, Neptune, Edward, Clorinda, Eleanor, Pomona and Hero of Malown.
COUNTRY SHIPS—Carron, Glenelg, Good Success, Cornwallis, Shaul Hamed and George Cruttenden.
FRENCH.—La Clarisse, and Hebe.
ARAB—Monsory, Dowlut Savoy and Nasseratshaw.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Amherst, Coote, Euphrates, Palinurus, and Thetis.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Rutnagherry, on the 2d. inst. the Lady of Alex. N Shaw, Esq. of a Son.
At Poonah, the Lady of Major Moore, Artillery of a Son.

Marriage.

On Tuesday, the 8th September, by the Reverend H. Davis, Mr. Charles L. Liebschwager to Miss Mary Ann Horne, daughter of Mr. F. Horne, of the Chief Secretary's Office.

Original.

THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

FOR APRIL.

"Old men and beldams in the Street
Do prophesy upon it dangerously."
KING JOHN.

The Court—The Town—and the Country are all engrossed by one subject.—The Catholic Question! nothing else is to be heard or thought of.—Debates are no longer confined to the two Houses, but rage with great violence in all other houses, public and private.—Father against Son, Wife opposed to Husband, Bishop to Bishop, Jew to Methodist; Butchers, draymen, Bakers, dustmen, and Chimney Sweepers all breaking their weapons, for or against Catholic Emancipation.

"Long years of havoc urge their destined course
And through the *Kindred* squadrons mow their way."

It has caused more separations, and Duels

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

than the most successful gallants from the United Kingdom of Ireland ever did.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Winchelsea have each given a *Ball* on the occasion, where the only refreshment offered to the guest was *Lead*. The most amusing part of the business is, that half the world talk of what they don't understand; and of the remaining half nearly all speak as their interest demands, or for the sake of notoriety; very few indeed form purely conscientious motives uninfluenced by prejudice or bigotry.—Nay the very "children cry out at the top of the question."— I heard a Lady the other day ask, a little boy about eight years old, whom she employ[illegible]ed the Garden and carry Messages [illegible]ll day? he answered very [illegible]ign the Petition against [illegible]ng I presume (and with [illegible]was a rank weed that [illegible] it spread too wide in [illegible]ith vigorous growth to [illegible]he wholesome fruit [illegible]Ladies! express their [illegible] mode, by their dress [illegible]wear close Bonnets, [illegible]—while those who fa[illegible]ncipation denote their [illegible]icoats and a most libe[illegible] Meanwhile in antici[illegible]ph, the Irish grow very [illegible]

On Saint Patrick's day they mustered so strong—Gentlemen (at least they looked so) parading Oxford, and Regent Street in Quartettos and Trios sporting the Shamrock in such profusion that one imagined

"Birnham wood had come to Dunsinane"

or as Pat himself would express it, that the whole English nation were Irish.

'Tis dangerous now, to resist imposition, or refuse the service of any from the Emerald Isle.—A person declined engaging a servant because she was Irish—the girl went away [illegible]nd presently returned with an army of Fish[illegible]en from St. Giles who threatened to break [illegible]ndows and demolish the house—in or[illegible]*che the owner anoder time how he* [illegible]*gainst the mild gintle considerate* [illegible]bitants were obliged to [illegible] disperse these amazons. [illegible] fierce their anger will [illegible]he Bill pass (of which [illegible]ubt, as it has already [illegible]y through its second [illegible]Lords) that the lower [illegible]ust be at all benefitted [illegible]y the success [illegible] measure—on the contrary, that it has only secured to the higher; a greater share of the loaves and fishes, increased the number of absentees who leave them unemployed to starve on their estates: and by disqualifying to vote under a ten Pound freehold instead of forty shillings—crippled their power of chusing their own representatives.

It is unlikely therefore, having had their expectations raised so high, by the artful priests and their haranguing partizans to forward their own selfish purposes; that they will easily be persuaded to sit down quietly under a disappointment of such flattering hopes, or that these Incendiaries—should Ireland break out into rebellion, will be able to allay the storm they have themselves raised.

Time alone can show whether these fears are visionary or not, and to time, must Catholic Emancipation and all its possible consequences be left.

As one poison expels another, so was the horror that agitated the public mind at the Edinburgh Murders, and their atrocious perpetrator Burke quelled by the stronger alarm and interest excited by the foregoing subject; —but till then—the author of the sublime and beautiful, the great Edmund Burke, never caused a more powerful sensation by the most vigorous efforts of his splendid oratory, than that villainous caterer for the Surgeons. Indeed so many murders have been committed HERE, since, the publication of that wretch's, confession has taught them a new method of murder—that there was some cause for alarm as well as horror, though not to the ridiculous excess I have heard expressed—so great was the fear among the lower orders, of being Burked, as they phrase it, that servant maids and old women would not venture out after dark for fear of having a plaster clapped over their mouths and being dragged away for dissection. Nay I am credibly informed that many Ladies have forsworn Court, or Corn Plaster lest an improper use should be made of it. I heard one old Lady whose age and infirmities made her I suppose imagine she might be thought a fit subject, say very angrily that "the Parliament had better take into their consideration some way of stopping this wicked practice, and let the Catholic Question wait." The legislature (in compliance I suppose with the Old Lady's advice have proposed a way to avoid any criminal means of furthering this revolting necessity, of which though all allow its importance to the general welfare of mankind; yet each shrinks with horror from aiding the useful and indispensable study of anatomy by the sacrifice of their own remains, or those of their friends: from the first we recoil with excusable reluctance and the last we should consider unpardonable impiety; and expect that the spirit which once animated the body so profaned would haunt us night and day to avenge the sacrilege.

Correspondence.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

To the EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

The support which the Retiring Fund, has met with at the Presidency, may reasonably be considered an encouragement to the exertions of its advocates, and to the expectations of the Army at large.—The deep interest it has excited, and the progress already made towards its institution present a gratifying assurance that the cavils and prejudices of the self-opinioated, will now be in vain directed to damp the ardour and perseverance of its supporters.—Its advantages and demerits will now be fairly and fully investigated, and its feasibility or otherwise, established beyond a doubt.—If the elaborate calculations of the first intelligent mover of the proposed Institution be found something erroneous, the Army will still be forward to acknowledge, that they furnish a valuable ground work for a more matured plan, from the abler Computations of such as feel competent to criticize them.—They will not be discouraged from the belief, that by uniting in support of such an Institution, its establishment upon a scale sufficient to answer the ends contemplated, is both feasible and approaching to certainty,—nor, that a body of more than seven hundred Officers, in the *certain* receipt of a gross annual income of nearly £325,000, will be able, under the patronage of Government to provide its annuities with sufficient mutual advantage and security.—They will not abandon a project which promises such important benefits and extends them to all ranks in equal participation, whilst there remains the least prospect of its successful attainment,—

At the present period, it is encouraging to believe that the most sanguine expectations, are the most reasonable.—The advocates of the Institution at the Presidency, are sedulously labouring to promote its speedy advancement, and they look with confidence to the full support of the Army, to dispel the most formidable of all doubts which can be started,—that of the *union* of our own views and interests. There is no other obstacle which their zeal and perseverance may not hope to overcome.

I remain

Your Obedient Servant,

FIDUS.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1829.

To the EDITOR *of the* BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,

It appears in the extracts from the *Bengal Hurkaru* inserted in this day's Supplement, that the "liberal" Governor General, who "invited" useful suggestions for the improvement of India from "persons in, and out of the service," takes umbrage at some remarks of the *Bengal Herald* and "cautions" the Editor "against indulging in similar comments in future."

There is certainly, Mr. EDITOR, some thing rotten at the *core* of our Indian system of Government! else how is it that whoever comes from the land of freedom to govern abject and humiliated India, arms himself, sooner or later against the indulgence of freedom of expression in those persons placed under his control? There is an affectation of wise policy in some of our governing powers, for the safety and loyalty of the European, and Native army. On the present occasion the remarks alluded to, which appeared in the Herald, are in the opinion of "His Lordship in Council, calculated to excite a spirit of mutiny and discontent in the European soldiery." Another authority dreads "inflammatory addresses to the Native army, having a tendency to subvert British powers in India."

Now Mr. EDITOR the absurdity of those averments (for there is no reasoning in the case) must be obvious to the most superficial observer, when brought forward, as reasons for restraining the liberty of the press. Remarks cannot have a tendency to excite mutiny, nor discontent in the European soldiery unless they are oppressed, or deprived of their just rights; and how the printing of Newspapers in the English language in India should excite a mutinous spirit in the army, where ninety nine out of every hundred of the native troops never see a newspaper, in English (and if they did they cannot read, it,) does not clearly appear.

Happily, Mr. EDITOR a spirit of inquiry is now abroad in our Native land which unceasingly watches all acts of Indian Government, while it seeks the renewal of the obnoxious monopoly, so injurious to the real interests of India; and to the Trade and Commerce of the United Kindom.

While America, by the freedom of her institutions has grown up into a great Nation, from a thinly populated colony, since the East India monopoly commenced; and Great Britain has more than trebled her Agricultural produce, and twice quintupled her trade and manufactures, India, in the hands of monopolists; has actually retrograded in every branch of industry; and all this to gratify a company of Merchants of England, whose exclusive monopoly prevent men of Capital from settling in the provinces, and exercising their ingenuity in improving, and bringing out the hidden resources of this country

Ireland, one hundred and fifty years trampled upon and degraded, has recently had her Political Rights restored, and the same views, ere a few years pass away, may grant freedom to India, and permit patriotism and industry to exert themselves for her prosperity.

This is no time for sending independant EDITORS to England, by the way of China, and blasting the prospects of industrious exertion. The time is now drawing near, and you, Mr. EDITOR, and every EDITOR who is not a time serving sycophant, ought to direct the "attention of the Indian community and the British people and Parliament" to the expiration of the monopoly under which India groans. Tell them, and you will tell them truly, that they ought now to bring to light every local act of mistaken policy, or mismanagement, and have a true statement of facts laid before the British legislature. It is this disclosure which makes Indian tyrants dread the liberty of the press, and not from any fear of English printed Newspapers, corrupting 100,000,000 of people, 100 000 of which never see, nor know of such publications; and those who do read them, are mostly in public employment.—

I am &c.

A. BRITON.

September 5th, 1829.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE,—8TH SEPT.

PROCLAMATION.

Major General the Honorable Sir JOHN MALCOLM, G. C. B. having this day returned to Bombay, has resumed charge of the Government of this Presidency.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS,

Act. Chief Sec.

Bombay Courier Extra, Sept. 8.

Exchange &c.

On London,.....at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal,.....at 30 days sight, 110 per 100
Madras,.....at 30 days sight, 100½ per 0 | 0.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 104 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Scs.
Unremittable do. 107½ do. per 0 | 0 do.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 111½ Bombay, per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 220 B'by Rs.
German Crowns..... 100 per 212 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £2 | 10
China..... Per Candy, Nominal.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY,

Wednesday, September 9th 1829.

The Arrival of the HERO OF MALOWN on Sunday last the 6th Instant, has brought us no addition to our European Intelligence, as she left England on the 12th of May, and our Files only extend to the 10th of that month. For the list of Passengers by this Ship we beg to refer to our Shipping Report.

We this day have the pleasure of giving insertion to an Original Paper entitled, THE LONDON SPECTATOR for April, the opinions it advances, the public will see are not those that we have embraced, we nevertheless lay it before our readers, being assured that the writer has given a faithful account of what he considered to be the feeling in England with regard to the Catholic Question.

His Excellency SIR THOMAS BRADFORD leaves the Presidency for the Deccan tomorrow, (Thursday,) for the purpose, we hear of inspecting the Troops of that Division of the Army.

We have received the following explanation (in a letter from one of the Committee) of the reasons, why, the Native Gentlemen of this community were not solicited for their Subscriptions to the "EAST INDIAN AMELIORATION FUND" at the time the Subscription Books were in circulation—This we have the greatest pleasure in giving insertion to, and have preferred retaining the Gentleman's own words, to substituting our own.

"The true reason of the delay was this,—The committee being anxious that the Native Community should, before they were asked to contribute, receive every information to enable them to judge of the views and objects of the Fund, and whether it was deserving of their support, were induced to solicit the good offices, for that purpose of a Gentleman in frequent intercourse and possessing great influence with the leading members: and at the same time that Gentleman's advice was asked, as to the best mode of applying to them for Contributions. He was kind and obliging enough to promise to intrest himself on behalf of the Fund; and to ascertain what course would be most advisable for the Committee to pursue. They could not therefore without great impropriety have taken any steps until that Gentleman had performed what he had so kindly undertaken at their request; but as soon as he had done so, and mentioned in what way he thought it would be best to make the application; the Committee lost no time in addressing the Native Gentlemen and directing their Secretary to wait upon the most respectable and influential, according to that Gentleman's recommendation."

In drawing the attention of our readers to the PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE of the 4th of May last, inserted in our Columns of this day, we cannot refrain from noticing a "mistake" on the part of our coteporary in the Supplement to the *Courier* of yesterday, wherein giving place to the same Intelligence, he has we would say "inadvertently" left out a most material portion of it; which is as follows.

"If the honourable and learned gentleman had intimated his intention of asking a question on this point, he (Mr. Peel) should have been able to have given a more decided answer. He believed that the result of the investigation now going on would be the calling upon the legislature to agree to some act for the purpose of explaining the jurisdiction of the courts of law in India. He could not give a more decided answer till he saw the papers,

Mr. BROUGHAM was ready to admit the extreme delicacy of the subject, and was unwilling to press it further.

Sir J. MACINTOSH stated, that the answer given to his learned friend relieved him from the necessity of saying a few words on a subject which he should otherwise have felt bound to notice both from principle and from recollections of friendship."

CALCUTTA.

Government Securities.

August 15, 1829.

Sold. Prem.			Sell. Prem.	
25	½	Remittable	24	½ Prem.
Dis. 2	0	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	2	8 Dis.
Dis. 0	6	New ditto ditto	0	12 Dis.
5500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0 Dis.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8	0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills	4	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	7	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

August 13.—Bark Bahamian, George Weaver, from Liverpool 21st April.

— Ship Runnymede, P. Wildridge, from Bombay 3d July, Trincomalee, and Madras 8th ditto.

— Bark Elizabeth, J. Currie, from Bourbon 22nd June and Mauritius 8th July.

16. Brig Argo, J. Billing, from London 1st February.

— Bark Miranda, J. Dalgairns, from London 4th March and Mauritius 13th July.

17. French Brig Buffon, Passement, from Bourbon 20th June, and Pondicherry 10th August.

Per Runnymede from Bombay.—Mr. Warden, Midshipman H. C. Marine.

Per Elizabeth from Mauritius.—Mr. Humphreys Country Service.

The Elizabeth spoke the Diadem, off False Point; on the 10th Instant, bound to Mauritius.

Extract from the Report from the Bark Bahamian, George Weaver.

On the 2d July, spoke the Ship David Scott, of London, 37° 44' South Long. 42° 50' East.

July 17th, in Lat. 25° 11' Long. 77° 30' East, spoke the Bark Denmark, Hill, from the Mauritius, bound to New South Wales.

August 8th, in Lat. 78° 42' N. Long. 85° 04' East, spoke the Superior, of Bristol.

Per Argo, from London.—Mrs. Anne Good, Mrs. Elizabeth Stepenson and infant child; Messrs. Wm. Leftwhich, Samuel Cood, and John Stephenson, Merchants.

Per Miranda from Mauritius.—Messrs. P. Auguste Ferrar, Gaston Grollier and Charles Wantzlobin Merchants; and Robert H. Scott, Free Mariner.

Per Buffon.—Mr. J. J. Dussumier.

Departures.

August 19.—The English Brig Ontario, Thos. Arnold, for Liverpool.

The English Brig George Canning, William Jackson, for Bourbon.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Births.

At Calcutta, on Monday, the 10th August, Mrs. Charles Waller, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 10th August, the Lady of J. Minchin, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th August, the Lady of Lazar Agabeg, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Tittagur, on the 12th August, the Lady of C. Robinson, Esq. of a Son.

At Sealdah, on the morning of the 12th August, Mrs. William Duhan, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the night of the 16th August, the lady of J. W. McLeod, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 17th August, the wife of Mr. R. Arrowsmith, of the H. C. Bengal Marine, of a Son.

At Gussell, on the 17th August, Mrs. B. Barber, Junior, of a daughter.

Marriages.

At Calcutta, on the 11th August, at the

Cathedral, Mr, James Ellison, to Miss Henrietta Cornelia Rosely.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Mr. J. Wood, to Miss. M. A. Farrow.

Deaths.

At Calcutta, on the morning of the 12th August, the infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, aged 1 month and 11 days.

At Calcutta, on the 13th August, Mr. Benjamin Willis, 2d Officer of the American Ship Lotus, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 14th August, Mr. R. W. Purchase, late an Assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 29 years and 22 days.

At Calcutta on the 14th August, Mr. J. Grose, aged 28 years.

At Calcutta, on the 15th August, James Mackintosh, Esq. aged 27 years.

Civil Appointment.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,

THE 11TH AUGUST, 1829.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne, Assistant to the Joint Magistrate and to the Collector of Land Revenue at Shajehanpore.

INDIA GAZETTE.—AUGUST 17.

A letter from Liverpool, dated the 21st April, gives the following particulars of a public sale of articles of East India produce, held on the 20th:—

"The following mentioned articles of East India Produce were put up for sale here yesterday at public auction, viz.

350 bags of Coffee.
1100 bags Rice.
94 boxes of Sago.
169 chests of Lac Dye.
192 chests of Shell Lac.
170 chests of Tincal.
272 bags Safflower.
6123 bundles
63 bales } of Munjeet.
1580 packets
15 tons of Sapan Wood.
20 bags of Blue Calls.
2000 bundles of Rattans.
471 bags of Ginger.
677 packets of Turmeric.

The sales were not well attended, and few buyers offered. With the exception of 170 chests of *Tincal*, which sold briskly for the potteries, scarcely any thing could be disposed of. Most of the *Shell Lac* has been since disposed of by private contract at 72-9 to 73-3 per cwt. in bond for dull orange blook, and 85 for thin red and thick, run dull orange plates, being a decline of fully 2-6 per cwt. For 135 bags of *Safflower*; 60 bales, 1580 packets, and 6100 bundles of *Munjeet* there were no offers. For MN mark *Lac Dye*, 122 chests, worth 1-9, only 1-6 and for 677 packets of *Turmeric*, held at 21, only 16 per cwt. was offered; 800 bags of brown Sumatra *Coffee* brought 28 for very ordinary, and 33 to 34-3 for fair ordinary, but rather musty. For 500 bags of Bengal *Rice* there was no bid, withdrawn at 14, good fair white, and for 94 chests of *Pearl Sago*, no offers taken in at 21 per cwt. Our Cotton Market continues without alteration in prices: the sales of all descriptions yesterday were about 2000 bags."

SECOND LOTTERY.

OF 1829,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

First Day's Drawing, Wednesday, July 15.

PRIZES OF 120 SA. RS. EACH.

12	14	23	45	56	57	83	69	75
81	89	95	96	97	100	110	130	137
139	143	149	151	167	189	202	208	229
238	245	246	247	254	294	327	328	338
348	358	366	373	479	380	393	394	397
400	403	419	420	429	463	474	486	491
500	503	513	521	526	534	553	556	567
571	586	587	590	598	602	607	616	623
626	627	628	634	637	640	648	651	652
679	682	686	689	692	701	703	708	716
725	728	733	736	768	771	777	781	785
907	815	818	826	829	834	836	837	860
874	875	892	899	902	906	911	923	927
933	937	971						
1005	1007	1011	1017	1028	1031	1044	1056	
1050	1064	1098	1122	1131	1132	1150	1154	
1174	1175	1184	1191	1201	1203	1208	1213	
1226	1231	1232	1241	1246	1251	1266	1272	
1274	1276	1280	1284	1288	1293	1303	1321	
1338	1346	1357	1367	1375	1378	1280	1385	
1406	1412	1417	1419	1433	1438	1454	1471	
1494	1495	1502	1503	1506	1514	1519	1535	
1538	1539	1542	1551	1555	1582	1595	1611	
1614	1633	1641	1653	1654	1658	1661	1668	
1678	1684	1691	1695	1699	1703	1706	1713	
1735	1737	1749	1751	1755	1758	1777	1795	
1811	1825	1835	1837	1846	1858	1860	1868	
1873	1874	1885	1882	1893	1894	1916	1921	
1934	1938	1940	1956	1957	1969			
2005	2007	2026	2033	2039	2040	2053	2055	
2061	2064	2076	2077	2081	2096	2103	2105	
2123	2128	2156	2178	2208	2208	2210	2212	
2224	2231	2234	2242	2243	2246	2274	2280	
2281	2286	2292	2302	2314	2321	2325	2327	
2334	2340	2344	2349	2372	2380	2383	2385	
2391	2393	2422	2425	2430	2439	2456	2459	
2481	2486	2469	2487	2498	2502	2511	2518	
2539	2544	2550	2553	2574	2584	2591	2609	
2619	2642	2660	2670	2674	2678	2707	2708	
1719	2729	2743	2755	2773	2777	2788	2795	
2801	2812	2827	2841	2845	2852	2857	2868	
2899	2900	2908	2911	2914	2920	2924	2925	
2931	2939	2959	2970	2987	1995			
3004	3009	3032	3062	3117	3118	3129	3137	
3143	3148	3150	3152	3158	3167	3183	3185	
3198	3209	3212	3213	3237	3243	3247	3251	
3256	3216	3276	3280	3283	3290	3296	3301	
3315	3349	3371	3381	3397	3405	3402	3412	
3453	3453	3476	3481	3484	3493	3499	3531	
3548	3554	3566	3580	3585	3601	3616	3620	
3624	3626	3629	3647	3663	2684	3687	3694	
3694	3700	3703	3711	3716	3740	3746	3764	
3769	3770	3771	3776	3793	3805	3809	3813	
3825	3834	3840	3851	3872	3883	3887	3888	
3890	3970	3900	3904	3908	3916	3917	3920	
3960	3971	3976	3978	4024	4031	4038	4044	
4070	4077	4079	4084	4085	4091	4098	4106	
4117	4118	4132	4134	4137	4138	4147	4162	
4195	4221	4224	4245	4299	4312	4313	4318	
4327	4343	4334	4342	4243	4345	4360	4375	
4381	4394	4396	4401	4402	4408	4416	4427	
4430	4449	4452	4456	4453	5466	4488	4191	
4193								

Second Calcutta Lottery of 1829.

Fifth Day's Drawing, Saturday, the 15th Aug.

Prizes.

No. 1324 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3287 3080 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rs each.
Nos. 2821 199 279 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rs each.
Nos. 8305 1615 1665 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rs each.
No. 4876 Prize of 500 Sicca Rs.

A. TROYER,
Asst. Secy. to the Lottery Committee.
Calcutta, August 15, 1829.

China.

THE INUNDATION.

Our present moon was ushered in with high tides, as is usual at this season of the year, but were encreasing till the 4th, 5th and 6th day, to a degree unprecedented in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

The Streets of Canton were perfectly navigable by boats—the only means indeed of communication—the houses in most places being two, and three feet under water.

A complete stagnation to all business was the consequence—all the Hongs were overflowed and incapable of receiving or sending away any Cargo.

In one village not far distant, the waters encroached so rapidly upon the place, that some of the inhabitants in the warmth of parental feeling, and in the distant hope of finding security for their beloved offsprings, placed their children in large open jars and set them afloat, as the last resource of preservation. Some of them were picked up in the River near Canton, with labels attached describing the name and residence of the parent, and even with Dollars accompanying them, to invite, or rather with the certainty, of meeting the care of the stranger.

So alarming was the encrease of water in one village, that the Inhabitants sent the youths away to their friends in Canton, and adjoining towns, and in one day upwards of a hundred children were received under this care.

Two Boats employed in conveying some Theatrical parties and Scenic apparatus were upset, and about 140 persons lost—also three Passage Boats on the same day were sunk, and out of 2 or 300 persons only a few have been heard of.

In the adjoining villages the floods were so high, and the currents so rapid, that from 2 to 3000 persons are supposed to have perished, and the destruction of property is reported to have been very considerable.

Many people whilst bathing, were swept away by the unusual strength of the stream,

Several bodies within these few days have been picked up in various directions—many instances of females found with their infants clasped in their arms; lost evidently in the last agonies of affection and despair.

The Paddy grounds have been very much injured, and it is supposed that at least one third of the expected produce will be destroyed.

The Silk districts have suffered materially and it is conjectured that none of the expected 2nd crop of Canton Silk will appear, and very likely that the third crop will fail also.

The parts of the River under the Bridges were not navigable by the boats carrying their usual canopies.

In some places the Houses have been entirely swept away, and it is apprehended that should any severe rain shortly follow, the foundation of many of the better structure may be shaken, and much mischief yet follow.

It has been the festival of Wat-yune, at which the contest of the Dragon Boats takes place; but the pleasure of this anniversary has been much interfered with, and we regret to say, has been attended with some disaster. Those most enthusiastic in the ceremony, have fallen victims, for we are told that two of the boats have been upset and many persons have been lost. It may be recollected that these boats have generally, according to their size, from sixty to 100 people.

The general calamity has been most distressing, and every day is bringing fresh accounts of misery from the interior.

About 18 years ago a very extensive encroachment of the waters happened—but the tides on the late occasion exceeded that event by the height of three or four inches.

The weather throughout was remarkably fine, and it may be noticed perhaps as a circumstance of some singularity, that the tide was strong Ebb, during the whole of the time of high water.

It is reported that the loss of property by this late calamity far exceeds the sum of that sustained at the great fire of Canton in 1822.

JAPAN,—(Extract from a private Letter.) "The Japanese have become more jealous than formerly and have apprehended a Dr. LIEBOLD, who resided there, and have intercepted a long correspondence between him and various Japanese in the interior. This discovery will it is supposed, cost him the loss of his liberty as long as he lives. He had collected the finest Library of books and charts ever seen, but the whole have been put under the surveillance of the officers of Government and cannot be brought away."—*Canton Register,—June* 18.

English Extracts.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MONDAY, MAY 4.

INTERFERENCE OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT WITH THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. PEEL moved the second reading of the justice of peace bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM would take the present opportunity of putting a question to the right Hon. gentleman opposite. He had seen with a great deal of concern and some surprize, an account of certain proceedings with respect to the judicial operation of the court of justice in Bombay. He alluded to the interference of the Governor with the proceedings of that court, and it certainly appeared to him wholly impossible that Parliament should let pass the earliest opportunity of obtaining an explanation of that most extraordinary proceeding. The interference of the political and military government of the country with the solemn decision of a court of judicature, was of itself a sufficient reason for calling for explanation. He should purposely abstain from entering into the merits of this question. He would indeed assume that the court of justice might have come to a wrong decision,—he would assume the possibility of the decision of the court being founded in right. The court supposed that its jurisdiction over native subjects extended beyond the territory in which it was situated; and acted upon that supposition. Thereupon the court received a communication from the Government in terms sufficiently respectful, but undoubtedly in substance directly interfering with the jurisdiction of the court of justice. The communication notified to the court that steps had been taken by the Government to prevent their decision being put into effect, and warning the court how they proceeded further in such a course. The communication stated that the Government had transmitted their view of the case to the authorities in England, and suggested to the court that they might do the same. As he had said before, the court might be wrong in their opinion, but supposing that to be the case, the course adopted was not the proper way of correcting the errors of the court. He by no means meant to cast blame on any body without inquiry; all he maintained was, that it was impossible for Parliament to let sleep the earliest opportunity after the publicity given to this strange proceeding (he would say unpreecedented proceeding), did he not remember that a case very analogous to it occurred during a very bad time,—he meant during the most turbulent period of the Marquis of Hasting's Government, when three members of the Council were in possession of the government of the country, in consequence of being the majority, and the Governor-General was in the minority,—he repeated that it was impossible for Parliament to let pass the earliest opportunity without calling for an explanation of the affair. He trusted an explanation of it would be given, and he should be most satisfied to hear that the matter was in a course of inquiry elsewhere, or that Government had come to the resolution of submitting to Parliament a measure declaratory of the law, for the purpose of removing all doubts on the subject.

Mr. PEEL stated, that the transactions alluded to by the hon. and learned member had been put in a course of inquiry, but what the result of that inquiry was he was not yet aware. The affair being one of considerable delicacy, he was unwilling to pronounce any positive opinion on it without referring to the papers connected with the subject. If the honourable and learned gentleman had intimated his intention of asking a question on this point, he (Mr. Peel) should have been able to have given a more decided answer. He believed that the result of the investigation now going on, would be the calling upon the legislature to agree to some act for the purpose of explaining the jurisdiction of the courts of law in India. He could not give a more decided answer till he saw the papers.

Mr. BROUGHAM was ready to admit the extreme delicacy of the subject, and was unwilling to press it further.

Sir J. MACINTOSH stated, that the answer given to his learned friend relieved him form the necessity of saying a few words on a subject which he should otherwise have felt bound to notice both from principle and from recollections of friendship.—*Times May* 5.

The Times.—April 9.

The silk question—and it is a pity that any such question should now remain—will come before the House of Commons * this day, on the motion for a committee, to be made by Mr. FYLER, of Coventry. Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD is expected to take the occasion thus afforded, of stating the intentions of HIS MAJESTY'S Government with regard to the British and foreign silk trade; and indeed we trust that the sum-total of these intentions may be comprised in the phrase of "letting well alone," or, in other words, that Government will do nothing to embarrass the operation of Mr. HUSKISSON's principle, so far as th[illegible] had a tendency favourable to the KING'S Ministers [illegible] nuously to reinforce th[illegible] beneficial effects has [illegible] lowering duties and [illegible] increase the enjoym[illegible]

It appears, that [illegible] which was at first [illegible] KISSON as an ampl[illegible] manufacturer agains[illegible] on importation we[illegible] in conformity with a[illegible] duced by the Minis[illegible] and partly on piece, va[illegible] cent., but *averaging* [illegible] was in the face of adm[illegible] vocates for the protecting duty in 1828, that the disadvantages affecting the English manufacturer, in comparison with the French, were not more than, at the highest, 24½ per cent.; while other calculators stated them at 20, 15, and latterly 12½ per cent. The excess, therefore, above that duty which would just suffice to keep out the foreign merchant, is a direct bounty upon the foreign smuggler, and so far an absolute deference of all the protecting powers, or rather professions, of the bill.

A question of great moment then arises,—viz. what amount of duty will answer [illegible] double purpose of excluding at once the [illegible] ful importations of the French manuf[illegible] and the unlawful ones of the [illegible] trader? In other words, what is [illegible] duty that it would be [illegible] to collect?

"The cost and [illegible] goods," according to [illegible] which we publish on [illegible] to be from 25 to 28 [illegible] 18 per cent, for c[illegible] cent, for insurance[illegible] fore, that with adequa[illegible] seizing officers, [illegible] duty to the amount of 28 or 30 per cent, might be collected; though why so large a tax shou d be imposed we know not, if the superiority of French over English silks be not such as to tempt the importation of the former in the teeth of it.

It has been acknowledged, we find, by those who prepared the schedule above-mentioned, that the "effect" of the duties does not correspond with the "intentions" of Parliament. Certainly it does not, nor with the promises and preliminary declarations of Mr. HUSKISSON to the consumer, when he stated that 30 per cent. would be the amount of the protecting duty. The tax must obviously be reduced. Manufacturers may go on sending and proving until doomsday, as to the degree and manner in which their several interests are consulted or overlooked, but any and every scheme which casts aside the consideration of what will most contribute to the *public* interest is grossly defective, and most ridiculously talked of as belonging to a system of "free" trade.

If a reduction of duties be resolved upon, the first change called for by the wants both of the manufacturer and the consumer is in the duty on thrown silk. The present tax is still no less than 5*s.* per lb, reduced successively in the years 1824 and 1825 from 14*s.* 7½*d.* to 7*s.* 5*d.*, and thence to 5*s.* Now the foreign thrown silks, being necessary to the English manufacturers for certain branches of their business, towards enabling them to maintain a successful competition with the foreign manufacture, it is reasonable that they should be permitted to procure that article on moderate terms. Our readers are aware, that what are called thrown silks have just advanced a single stage between the raw material and the manufactured piece. If silk in that state be not accessible at such a price that the manufacturer can use it he suffers in the same way as if the raw material itself were too dear.

The silk of Piedmont is of a superior quality, and therefore costs a higher price, and yet is indispensable to the best class of goods. The Piedmontese Government will not allow the export of this article in a raw condition. The English high duty on this silk, when thrown, keeps it out of the British market, and leaves it in Italy, or sends it to Lyons; thus degrading the quality of the supply which reaches England by confining it to the inferior qualities.

Thus English silk manufacture becomes less of a delicate and difficult art, in comparison with the foreign *fancy trade*, which enjoys a monopoly of the most precious materials, and the standard of our trade is lowered. It is strongly contended for by competent judges, that the foreign thrown silk should be dut[illegible]

* Since this was written, we find that the [illegible] not to come on till to-morrow.

(*Continued in the second Sheet.*)

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1829.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

free, which, by the extension it would communicate to the manufacture generally, would increase the business of the British throwster, whose prosperity must always be in proportion to that of the manufacture as a whole. Government, however, it is feared, will not be decided enough to act on broad principles, but will recommend a reduction, instead of an abolition of the duty.

On this point we shall merely say, that the lower they establish the point of reduction the better, and not merely with respect to thrown, but manufactured silks.

The manufacturers, failing in their clamour for prohibition, are now vociferous for a diminution of tax. They would have made the public their prey—they are satisfied to feed upon the smuggler.

We publish two papers upon the subject, which we have read with more than common interest, and from which we have drawn the bulk of the preceding observations. These statements will ensure the reader's notice, without further commentary from us.

THE SILK TRADE.

Silk Duties.

Silk is imported,

I. Raw, as it comes from the worm ; | import duty | 1*d.* per lb.

II. Thrown, 1st, Singles | ImportDuty | 2*s*, per, lb.
2d. Tram | | 3*s*. per lb.
3d, Organzine | | 5*s*. per lb.

III. Wrought. Various duties by weight, piece, &c, as regulated by a schedule, 7 Geo. IV., c. 53, which duties will expire the 10th of October, 1829 when, unless some new law be passed the duty on wrought silk, by 6 Geo. IV. c. 111, will stand at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It is submitted that the duties on the import of thrown silks (singles, tram, and organzine) ought to be immediately repealed or considerably reduced.

1. If foreign-wrought silks are to be admitted, then the English manufacture ought to be enabled to buy the silks of Italy as cheaply as the French can. So far as the French raise their own silks, it is the more important that we should not be clogged with duties.

2. The throwster must not be considered as representing the manufacturer, it being the interest of the manufacturer that he should purchase his material wherever he can buy it the cheapest.

3. The protecting duty on foreign thrown keeps up the price of English thrown also ; and even of raw silks.

4. The existence of the English throwster depends on the prosperity of the English manufacturer.

5 The former reduction of the rate of duty has not increased the import of foreign thrown silks. The duty in 1824 was reduced from 14*s*. 7½*d*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. ; and in 1825, to 5*s*.

In 1824 the Italian thrown silk imported was 452,469lbs., the raw 2,080,906 or as 1 to 4½.

In 1828 the Italian thrown silk imported was 435,430lbs, the raw 2,310,482, or as 1 to 5½.

6. The interests of the manufacturer (including labour &c.) are to those of the throwster as 5, perhaps as 10 to 1.

7. If the protecting duty which can be levied is 25 per cent., and the quantity of labour in throwing be one fourth of the labour of manufacturing, the utmost throwster can ask, is *his* fair share of the 25 per cent., viz. 6¼ per cent. ; this would give an average protecting duty of 1*s*. 9*d*. per lb. on foreign thrown silks.

It is submitted that the duties on the import of wrought silk goods should be reduced and regulated.

1. The question is not one of absolute free trade, but merely the amount of protecting duties which ought to be imposed, or can be collected.

2. What duties *ought* to be imposed. The supposed advantages, natural or political, of the French over the English manufacturer, have been very variously estimated.

1. They were stated, in 1822, before a committee of the House of Lords, at 15 or 20 per cent.
2. The Silk Trade Committee in 1826 estimated them at 46 per cent.
3. An advocate of the prohibitive system has, in 1828, admitted them to be no more than 24½ per cent.
4. A more recent and more reasonable calculation makes them only 12½ per cent.

3. The protecting duties which have been imposed :—

1. Although 20 per cent. was generally deemed sufficient, the duty first imposed was 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.
2. In lieu of this a schedule was substituted, imposing various duties by weight, piece, &c, which in practice varies from 30 up to 48 per cent. and *averages* 40 per cent. The parties who drew up this schedule have admitted "a disparity between the intention of Parliament, and the pratical *effect* of the duties,—" a disparity," they say, " the result of accident, and not of design."

4. *What duties can be collected*? Whatever may be the advantages possessed by the French manufacturers, the rate of duty collected must be limited by the cost and risk of a contraband trade.

5. The cost and risk of smuggling silk goods are known to be from 25 to 28 per cent.—namely, 15 to 18 per cent. for conveyance, and 10 per cent. for insurance.

6. It is inferred, therefore, that protecting duty of 25, 28, and even 30 per cent. would realy be collected, and that smuggling would be put an end to.

7. But to effect this, high inducements should be offered to the seizing officers, and every means taken to keep up the rate and risk of smuggling.

It is submitted that the present distresses in the English silk trade arises from the particular circumstances of that manufacture, joined with the state of trade in general, and that those distresses would be aggravated by any lengthened inquiry.

1 The import consumption of raw silk have considerably augmented. Increased captial has of late years been introduced into the silk trade. Machinery has improved. The number of hands has augmented. The trade has extended itself, being now, in its various branches, established in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, Somerset, Lancaster, Warwick, Derby, Nottingam, Norfolk, &c. &c. in England, besides various parts of Scotland. These circumstances might alone account for a lowering of wages, and a diminution of profits.

2. It is admitted that at this time considerable distress prevails, and that great numbers of weavers are now out of employ. But similar effects exist in the French as in the English silk trade ; they extend also to the cotton and woollen manufactories, and indeed at present to almost every trade and species of manufacture.

3. A lengthened inquiry by a committee would aggravate and prolong the distresses of the silk trade—exertion would be paralyzed—our goods would be disparaged,—the trade would remain in a stagnant state ; and whilst awaiting the result, the opperations of the merchant, the throwster, the manufacturer, and the dealer (wholesale and retail) would be suspended.

4. The natural return of the demand at the present price of silk and rate of labour, if aided by a reduction of duties and the prevention of smuggling, may be expected to remove the evils complained of.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that instead of the appointment of a committee of inquiry the duties on the import of foreign thrown silks should immediately be taken off, or materially reduced ; and that the duties on the import of foreign wrought silks should be so reduced and regulated, as to remove, or greatly lessen, the temptations to a contraband trade.

A protecting duty of 25 per cent. appears to be as great as the Government can except to collect on the importation of foreign wrought silk.

How this duty is to be divided between throwsters and the other branches of the silk-trade, is the question now at issue, and the Government have to decide between them.

Supposing the English and the French manufacturer to have access to the same markets, on equal terms, for the thrown material, it has been attempted to be shown that the disadvantage would be against the English manufacturer 25 per cent., this is probably an exaggerated estimate.

But they have not access to a foreign market on equal terms : when organzine sells at Lyons for 25*s*., it sells in London for 30*s*. 6*d*. ; and when tram sells for 24*s*. in Lyons, it sells in London for 27*s*. ; this difference of price is 16 per cent against the English manufacturer on the thrown material.

It is not sufficient for the throwster to say, nor even to prove, that he requires a duty of 3*s*. on tram, and 5*s*. on organzine ; for if by such a duty the manufacturer is injured, the ruin of the throwster will be much more certain than it would be if the protecting duty were taken from thrown silks entirely.

But though the throwster may say he requires all this duty, so far from able to prove it, the fact will be found to be quite the reverse, and short inquiry will show that these duties are a bounty to the English throwster, and that this bounty is paid by the other branches of the trade, who require a protecting duty of 25 per cent.; supposing they have the thrown material on equal terms.

The following are the prices of throwing silk at this time :—

	Tram.	Organzine.
In England, per lb.	3 0	5 0
Lombardy	1 5	2 6
Difference	1 7	2 6

The Austrian Government imposes a duty of 25*d*. per lb, avoirdupois more on raw silks, when exported, than on thrown.

This is to be added to the difference ; and the whole difference will be, 2*s*. on tram, and 2*s*. 11*d*. on organzine making a bounty to the English throwster of 1*s*. on tram, and 2*s*. 1*d*. on organzine.

But this statement has little to do with the question at issue between the throwster and the other branches of the silk trade. Seeing that the Government can collet only 25 per cent. for the protection of all, the question is, how much of this protection is due to each adity carrying on the manufacture? And the true answer to this question is, the duty he bears of the cost of carrying on the manufacture.

For as the duty is intended to protect the home trade against cheap labour and other foreign advantages, all who partake in the disadvantage ought to have their share of protection.

Now, supposing 1 lb. of raw silk to cost 16*s*. to manufacture it in England, and this is nearly the fact, the throwster paying 4*s*, or one-fourth part, he is entitled therefore to one-fourth of the protecting duty only.

Suppose 1lb. of foreign silk to be entered to pay a duty of 25 per cent., would stuffs of silk from France average 40*s*. per lb? Probably not. Suppose they did, the throwster's share would not be 2*s*. 6*d*. ; and if it did amount to 2*s*. 6*d*.. he would be completely protected against all the throwing-mills of Italy, as has been shown by the comparison before made.

This veiw of the question may not satisfy the manufacturer who requires to obtain the thrown material free of duty.

And it certainly will not satisfy the throwster, who has long possessed such a share of duty as to amount to a bounty on his silk-mill.

But is such a view of the question as the Government will and ought to take, when called upon to decide between both parties.

Price of 1lb of Italian Thrown Silk.	*s.*	*d*	*Price of 1lb of English Thrown Silk.*	*s.*	*d.*
Raw	22	0	Raw	22	0
Cost of thrown organzine in Italy	2	6	Cost of throwing in England	5	6
Duty	5	0			
Extra charges on thrown over raw, by interest, commission, &c.	0	6			
	30	0		27	0

The duty is here 100 per cent. on the Italian charge of throwing, and the duty ought, at the very utmost, to be 2*s*. per lb. instead of 5*s*. ; but even this from modern improvements in machinery, is unncessary.

London, March 31.

Resolutions on the Silk Trade.

The following is a Copy of the Resolution moved by the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald upon the Silk Trade. The Resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in founded upon them ;—

1 That the drawback following shall be allowed on the exportation of Silk Goods—viz.

For every lb. of manufactred Silk, composed of Silk only	£	0	3 6
For every lb. of silk and Cotton mixed, whereof one-half at least shall be Silk		0	1 2
For every lb. of Silk and Worsted mixed, whereof one-half at least shall be Silk		0	0 7

2 That the Duties of Customs now payable on Silk and Silk Goods shall cease and determine, and that the following Duties shall be paid in lieu thereof—that is to say, Silk—viz.

——Knubs or Husks of Silk, and Waste of Silk, the cwt.	£	0	1 0
——Raw Silk, the lb		0	0 1
——Thrown Silk, not dyed viz. Singles, the lb		0	1 6
Tram, the lb		0	2 0
——Organzine and Crape Silk, the lb		0	3 6
Thrown Silk, dyed, viz. Singles or Tram, the lb		0	3 0
——Organzine or Crape Silk, the lb		0	5 2
Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other material—viz. Silk or Satin, plain, the lb. ....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of the value		25	0 0
Silk or Satin, figured or brocaded, the lb	£	0	15 0
....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of the value		30	0 0
Gauze, plain, the lb		0	17 0
....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of the value of			0
Gauze, striped, figured, brocaded, the lb		1	7 6
....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of the value		30	0 0
Velveb, plain, the lb		1	2 0
....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of value		30	0 0
Velvet, figured, the lb		1	7 6
....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs for every 100*l*. of the value		30	0 0
Ribands, embossed or figured with velvet, the lb		0	17 0
....or, and at the option of of the Officers of the customs, for every 100*l* of the value		30	0 0
And further, if mix d with gold, silver, or other metal in addition to the above rates, when the Duty is not charged according to the value		0	10 0
Fancy Silk, Net or Tricot, the lb		1	4 0
Plain Silk Lace or Net called Tulle, the sqare yard		0	1 4
——Manufactures of Silk, or of Silk mixed with any other material, the produce of and imported from places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, for every 100*l*. of the value		20	0 0
Millinery of Silk, or of which the greater part of the material is of Silk—viz. Turbans or Caps, each		0	15 0
Hats or Bonnets, each		1	5 0
Dresses, each		2	10 0
.....or, and at the option of the Officers of the Customs, for every 100*l*. of the value		40	0 0
——Manufactures of Silk or of Silk and any other material not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100*l*. of the value		30	0 0
——Articles of Manufacture of Silk, or of Silk and any other material, wholly or in part made up, not particularly enumerated, or otherwise charged with duty, for every 100*l*. of the value		30	0 0

From the London Gazette.—May 8.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,—May 8.

Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm has transmitted to the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, a letter from Commander Nias, of his Majesty's sloop Alacrity, reporting that a piratical misticoe, which had plundered a small vessel under Ionian colours, and committed other depredations, was captured, on the 11th of January last, near Pallouri, in the Archipelago, by the Alacrity's cutter, under the orders of Lieutenant Charles Frederick.

On the approach of the boat, the pirate fired into her, but the boat immediately ran alongside, and the pirate was gallantly boarded and carried by Lieutenant Frederick and his boat's crew. The Captain of the misticoe, a noted pirate, named Giorgio, and one of his men, were severely wounded, and, with two others, made prisoners, and sent to Malta for trial. The rest of the pirate's crew jumped overboard, and were either drowned or made their escape by swimming to the shore.

In performing this service, Lieutenant Frederick was severely wounded ; as also Mr. Charles C. Austin, midshipman ; James Stirling, seaman ; and John Dixon, corporal of marines ; and Joseph Massey, a private marine, was slightly wounded.

WAR OFFICE.—May 7.

The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 8th May, 1829, inclusive, on their receiving a commuted allowance for their Commissions : Lieut. John Francis Wentworth Winslow, 41st Foot ; Ensign William Rutter, 44th Foot ; Lieut. Edward Nicholas, 71st Foot ; Lieut. Hodgson Shepheard, 24th Light Dragoons ; Ensign Saumarez Carey, 5th Foot ; Ensign Nesbitt Wood, 58th Foot ; Leiut. Arthur Grueber, unattached ; Lieut. Archibald Dunbar, unattached ; Lieut. John Platt, Royal Corsican Rangers ; and Lieut. William Van, unattached.

The *Austrian Observer* states, on the authority of a letter dated Canea, Feb. 26 ; that the Egyptian squadron, out of which the Russian Admiral captured a corvette and a brig, had repaired to Candia, in consequence of a notice from Sir P. Malcolm that the blockade of that island had been raised, and that the Viceroy

was at liberty to take what measure he thought most advisable for its pacification. Complaints are made that the insurgents, who had shown a disposition to submit when they believed themselves abandoned by the allies, had evaded their promises and renewed the struggle since the Russians had resumed the blockade. The Captain of the French brig *Alcyone* had an interview with their Commander, Baron Von Reineck, and had recommended to him to retire from the island, as his presence could, only serve to bring new misfortunes upon the inhabitants. The Baron, however, had refused to leave his post without orders from the President of Greece.—*Courier, May 9.*

THE SPECTATOR.—May 2,

MR. BUCKINGHAM TO THE READERS OF THE SPHYNX.

THE Readers of THE SPHYNX will no doubt remember the announcement made in one of its recent Numbers, of Mr. BUCKINGHAM's wish to find some successor in his labours, on whom he could place a perfect reliance for continuing the Paper on its original principles and plan; or *some fit and appropriate cotemporary Journal*, with which he could conscientiously associate it, advantageously to his readers, and satisfactorily to himself. The only reason for this wish was, the paramount necessity under which he felt himself, of devoting his attention exclusively to the great question of Indian Affairs, its Commerce, Government, and Charter,—which were now, and this mainly through his personal exertions, become the leading topic to which public attention was drawn throughout every part of the country.

He has now the pleasure to announce, that he has succeeded in the object of his wish; and completed an arrangement by which THE SPHYNX will be from this date incorporated into THE SPECTATOR; a Paper which, in every respect, has a closer resemblance to the SPHYNX, than any other that can be named,—whether in size, price, time of publication, plan, originality, or character. It will be remembered, that on the first establishment of THE SPHYNX, its professed object was so to unite politics and literature as to embrace almost all that was new or interesting in either, on a plan somewhat between that of the *Atlas* and the *Examiner*, but more nearly resembling the former of these journals. This plan is exactly accordant with that on which THE SPECTATOR is conducted; it being indeed the production of the original Editor and writers of the *Atlas*, under whom that journal enjoyed celebrity at the very time Mr. BUCKINGHAM assumed it in so far as a model. THE SPECTATOR presents perhaps the most perfect analysis and epitome of News that has ever been attempted in a weekly paper. Of its Political character, it may be safely said, that while it is always favourable to the support of liberal institutions and the happiness of the people, its advocacy of those great principles has been marked by a degree of prudence, judgment, and good temper, which have obtained for it (as THE SPHYNX also has obtained) the praise of even those who hold adverse opinions. And of its Literary talent it may as truly be asserted, that no periodical of the present day surpasses it—in the acuteness, soundness, and fairness of its criticisms; or in the infinite variety with which its pages constantly abound.

Under all these circumstances, Mr. BUCKINGHAM deems himself peculiarly fortunate in having obtained for the readers of THE SPHYNX a paper which he can so satisfactorily place before them in lieu of his own, and so highly recommend:—and he has only to add, that while he himself will be personally engaged throughout all the period between this and the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, in endeavouring to promote in every part of the country such measures as may prevent its renewal, and open the teeming regions of the East the skill and enterprise of his countrymen, the success of THE SPECTATOR will be a matter of deep personal interest to himself over and above the gratification which he cannot fail to experience from seeing THE SPHYNX succeeded by a Journal in every respect so well worthy the attention and patronage of his friends.

In conclusion, Mr. BUCKINGHAM begs to express his hope, that his readers will find, in the overwhelming importance of the great cause to which he has now exclusively devoted himself—and which indeed has been the object of his chief attention for the last ten years of his life—a sufficient reason for the step he has taken. The continuance of THE SPHYNX under his own direction, would indeed be obviously impossible, while fulfilling the other engagements, to which, even years before, he had pledged himself, whenever the time should come for his executing them with effect:—and that moment having now arrived, he has hastened to provide for it an able and appropriate successor—which he is satisfied THE SPECTATOR will prove to be; and on that ground, with feelings of gratitude as well as pride, he cordially recommends it to all who esteem his character or respect his opinions.

THE READERS OF THE SPECTATOR

ARE respectfully informed, that the transference of property announced in Mr. BUCKINGHAM's address to his own readers, will not in any respect whatsoever, beyond that of increased circulation, affect the SPECTATOR; which will continue to be conducted on the same plan, by the same Editor, with the same literary assistance as heretofore, and sold at the same price.

THE PRESS.

AN AWFUL CRISIS!

THE MORNING JOURNAL—In another place will be found the particulars relative to the incendiary attempt upon Westminister Abbey. At the present moment such attempts are most ominous. They point to events beyond the scrutiny of mortal knowledge. They bespeak the gloom and the reign of terror under which we must bleed, and against which we must struggle. It would not surprise us if, before two years, there were not an old cathedral standing in England. The jesuit is abroad, like the schoolmaster, in every insidious and perfidious disguise. The Unitarian, the Papist, and the wild Sectarian, are united; and the efforts of all are directed against the falling Church in the declining years of George the Fourth. It is an awful crisis. The incendiary acts of the people of Ireland have been transferred to England. Nature has denied us a spring. We are on the eve of summer with the climate and the sterility of winter. The very trees seem ashamed of the land in which they were wont to flourish. The crops languish in the chill of a November blight, inflicted by the cold rains of April. The incendiary assails our religious temples, and the hailstone, instead of the sunbeam, visits our gardens. All this speaks evil. But we wait the result—we wait the consequences, like the builders of Solomon's palace, (?) with our swords girded by our sides.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—If we are to have no summer as well as no spring, a spade, we think, would be a more suitable instrument by the side of our contemporary than a sword. We must be prepared to do the last friendly office of giving to each other a place under the earth, when it refuses to nourish us from its surface.

WHAT WILL IRELAND DO NOW?

LE GLOBE*.—What will Ireland do now? As some of the friends of the Catholics say, or rather as they said, will she now be satisfied, and give up all ambitious projects? or, proud of her success, will she not be more turbulent, and more disposed to attempt new conquests? Neither one nor the other, in our opinion; for though there is little doubt that she is now pacified by means of the relief bill—yet there is also as little, that she will hereafter again be agitated. Does not the Protestant establishment still exist there; and is not that establishment enormous, monstrous, and intolerable? But it is said church property has the same title as any other property. The tithes, however, though paid by the cultivator, are in fact at the charge of the proprietor; and if they were suppressed, the value of farms would increase in proportion. Go and tell these things to a population dying with hunger, and who in addition to paying for their own priests, are obliged to support those of a persuasion to which they are hostile. Go and announce these things in villages where for three rich Protestants, 500 poor Catholics have to retain a church, to pay a minister, and to give the tenth part of the fruits of their labour. Whatever may be said to the contrary, common sense teaches that wages are the price of a service, whether they are called by the name, of tithe or revenue. When the service ceases, the wages ought to cease, and they should in all cases be proportioned to that service. But is this the case in Ireland? and if it be not so, why should she not be allowed to complain? As was said in the course of the debates, she will take the seven shillings in the pound offered to her, and hold herself at liberty to ask for the rest at another opportunity. The tithes, then, there can be no doubt, will be the future object for which the Irish will contend; and the Catholics will not be unsupported; for in the first place all those who were at first discontented will join their ranks, and then that party, now small, but which is increasing, who aim at the radical reform of the church and state. Already, whilst in the House of Commons all the orators exhausted themselves with protestations of respect for the established orders of things, an indiscreet but candid voice was heard, that of Mr. Harvey, who said, "I vote for Catholic emancipation because I think it will be the first step towards the abolition of tithes, and the destruction of the Protestant establishment." Though blamed by his friends, Mr. Harvey nevertheless persisted; and among those who censured him, it is certain that more than one was of his own opinion. We shall, perhaps, one day enter into the question, and show how tithes may be suppressed without profiting the proprietors alone; but this is not the proper time. Emancipation has only just been awarded, and time must be allowed for the demonstrations of joy and gratitude. The struggle will one day be renewed, feebly at first, but it will afterwards be more animated and more general, and, as we hope, more terrible and decisive. When after the first concessions the Catholics asked for fresh ones, they were called ungrateful, and scarcely a voice was raised in their favour, so that they themselves had hardly any confidence in their strength. By degrees, however, they were listened to, they made themselves feared, and now behold them victorious. Both the past and the present are a guarantee of the future. Let it not be imagined, however, that we believe these events will take place immediately. Forty years were required to pass from toleration to liberty; and perhaps sixty will be necessary for the change from liberty to complete equality. Besides, we feel that the question relative to ecclesiastical property is interwoven with the very principle of English possession. It is possible that in order to clear the soil a tempest is inevitable, and it may be that the branches of the tree will only perish with the tree itself. However this may be, the Duke of Wellington has just rendered an important service to his country. If he cannot succeed in stopping the progress of human intelligence, in transforming old laws into new ones, in converting secular discontent into satisfaction, in making injustice appear just to those who suffer from it, he has at least diminished the evil, and created for England a greater or lesser period of tranquillity. At least, by delivering her from the burden under which she was bending, he has put the state into such a condition that it may assume whatever attitude it pleases.

* Of Paris.

The Liverpool Times.—May 5.

FEMALE FASHIONS for MAY.

A MORNING DRESS.—A dress of the India muslin, with a very deep flounce in festoons, elegantly embroidered, and the scallops edged by a double quilling of narrow lace. Over the flounce is worked on the dress, a superb pattern in embroidery. The body is *en gerbe*, with a full ruche of thread tulle rouud the upper part of the bust. The sleeves *à la Mameluke*, with a board cuff, headed by a ruche, the same as the tucker, and a similar ornament next the hand; between these ruches, there is a bracelet on the left wrist formed of two rows of gold beads; on the right, a broad gold bracelet, on which are medallions in turquoise stones. The hat is of satin, the colour of the summers rose, with bows of the same, and a few black espoit feathers; this hat ties under the chin, with ribbon the same colour as the hat figured in delicate outlines of black. A necklace of rubies, set round with pearls *á l' antique*, encircles the neck just below the throat.

PRIVATE CONCERT DRESS.—A dress of white crape, with a broad hem at the border, finished by a row of gold cordons, *en boutons*. The body is made *en gerbe*, with full short sleeves; and the waist is encircled by a white satin belt, and a double falling frill surrounds the tucker part of the bust of crape, in points. The hair is arranged in the Chinese style, and is surmounted by a bouquet of full-blown Provence roses; two rows of gold beads form an oblique bandeau across the forehead, and complete the head-dress. The ear-pendants are of gold, exquisitely wrought.

OPERA DRESS.—A dress of cherry-coloured satin, with a broad hem round the border of the skirt, headed by a cordon of gold. *The corsage a la Sévigné* encircled round the waist by a gold cord, finished in chain-work, whence depend, just below the top of the broad hem, two gold tassels. The sleeves are short and full, of the same material as the dress; they are covered by Persian draperies of white blond, and surmounted by a frill of blond on each shoulder. The coiffeure consists of a hat of black satin, with three short white feathers placed under the brim, on the right side; the other part of the hat is adorned with white plumage, and puffs of black satin ribbon. The ear-pendants are of finely-carved red coral.

FUNERAL of the LATE COUNTESS of DERBY.

The interment of the late Right Honourable Elizabeth, Countess of Derby, took place in the family vault at Ormskirk, on Thursday last; and was conducted with that solemn and imposing grandeur befitting the high station of the deceased. At eight o'clock in the morning the hearse, and the principal personages who followed the body, left Knowsley, and halted at Bickerstaff. Here the procession was arranged in the following order:—

Two Mutes mounted on beautiful black horses, covered with black cloth and hoods; the riders carrying lofty staves ornamented with crape.
The tenantry of the township of Knowsley, forty-two in number, on horseback, with mourning cloaths and silk hatbands.
The Land Stewards and principal Servants of the establishment on horseback.
A platform of feathers borne on men's shoulders.
Mourning Coach drawn by four horses, containing the Clergy and Medical Gentlemen.
Two other Mourning Coaches drawn by four horses, containing the Pall Bearers.
Two Mutes on horseback (same as the first.)
The Coronet of the Countess, borne by a Gentleman, on a Crimson Velvet Cushion.
Coffin Bearers. THE HEARSE, Coffin Bearers.
new for the occasion, decorated with the emblazoned arms of the House of Stanley, and drawn by six beautiful black horses.—
Two more Mutes, same as before.
Mourning Coach drawn by six horses, containing the Chief Mourners.
Earl of Derby's Carriage and six horses.
Carriage of the late Countess with four horses.
Carriage of Lord Stanley with four horses.
Carriage of E. G. Hornby, Esq.
Carriage of the Rev. J. J. Hornby,
Carriage of Sir Thomas D. Hesketh, containing the Honourable Baronet and his Son.
Carriage of Dr. Brandeth, the family Physician.

According to this arrangement the procession moved at a funeral pace, amidst the sorrowing crowds who assembled on the road to witness the last obsequies to this excellent lady. As the cavalcade approached the town of Ormskirk, the number of spectators increased, and when it passed up the principal street, the whole town and neighbourhood seemed to be congregated on the occasion. The hearse arrived at the gates of the church at about half-past twelve. The coffin, covered with crimson velvet having a vandyke border of silver, and silver plate, inscribed with the titles and age of the Countess, was borne upon the shoulders of the men in attendance. The supporters of the pall, on the left, were the Hon. E. G. Stanley, the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Capt. Hornby, and, R. A. Hornby, Esq.; and on the right, Edmund Hornby, Esq. Rev. G. Hornby, E. G. Hornby, Esq. and the Hon. Charles James Fox Stanley. The noble and venerable Earl at one time intended to follow the remains of his beloved Countess to the grave, but was prevailed upon by his friends to forego this intention. Lord Stanley and the Earl of Wilton, therefore, officiated as chief mourners. The Rev. J. T. Horton, Vicar of Ormskirk, read the funeral service in a most impressive manner, and about one o'clock the remains were sepulchred in the spacious vault belonging to the noble house of Stanley, in the centre of the church. To prevent the pressure and inconvenience which must have attended the admission of the public into the church, it became necessary to close the doors against all but a select number of persons. The greatest decorum was observed by the spectators throughout the whole of the ceremony; and it was visibly manifest in numerous instances, that her ladyship's bounty and goodness had made a deep impression upon the hearts of those, who knew how excellent her life had been.

The Observer.—May

HIS MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

Wednesday (April 29,) the King held a Levee at St. James's Palace. The attendance was numerous and splendid; it is supposed there were between thirteen and fourteen hundred, including the majority of the Nobility of the highest rank, who paid their duty to their Sovereign. The throne-doors were thrown open at half-past one o'clock precisely; at that time a long line of carriages, were formed in St. James's-street and Picadilly, ready to put down their occupiers as soon as they could be admitted. By two o'clock, a great number of officers and others had taken possession of the large drawing-room, and by half-past two that room and the throne-room were crowded to excess. The Guard of honour, under the command of Lord James Hay occupied the Palace-yard, with the Grenadier Band in their state uniforms, under the direction of Mr. Blancy, their Master. A detachment of the Royal Horse Guards were stationed in the Court-yard near Marlborough-house, the Band wearring their superb state dress. On this occasion, they used the silver kettle drums presented to them by his late Majesty at the time he was a Captain in that regiment. The Marshalmen's Under Porters wore new Uniforms, the Gentlemen Porters and Pages were in mourning. Yeoman Guards, and some of the finest men in the Regiment of Royal Horse Guards, were stationed on the Staircase and in the Guard Room.

Previous to the commencement of the Levee, his Majesty gave an audience to Mr. Secretary Peel. The King then received those entitled to the honour of the *entré*, commencing with their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold; the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, according to the rank of their respective Sovereigns and Governments; Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador; Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador; Monsieur Falck, Ambassador from the Netherlands; Baron Bulow, the Prussian Minister; Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister; Count de Moltke, the Danish Minister; Monsieur Bermudez, the Spanish Minister; Mr. Barbour, the American Minister; M. Rocafuerte, the Mexican Minister; Viscount Itabayana, the Brazilian Minister; the Sardinian Minister; the Neapolitan Minister; the Bavarian Minister; the Wirtemburg Minister; the Saxon Charge d'Affaires; Mr. Colquhoun, the Consul General for the Hanse-Towns; Chevalier de Neumaun, of the Austrian Embassy. The following had audiences:—Prince Lieven, to deliver a letter; Count de Moltke, upon his return from aboard; Chevalier de Zea Bermudez, to deliver his credentials from his Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca; the Marquess Barbacena, to deliver a letter. Count Matoushevitz, le Chambellan Tshitcherin, and Count Zabiele, were presented by Prince Lieven, Count Douhoff, Prussian Secretary of Legation, was presented by Baron Bulow. Count Bille Brahe, attached to the Danish Legation, was presented by Count Moltke.

Mons. Alexandre Mortara was presented by the Chevalier de Zea Bermudez. Prince Citimila, Count Maucalesere, and Count Bronealioni, were presented by Count Ludolph.

All the Cabinet Ministers were present (with the exception of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was absent in consequence of a domestic calam-

mity). The Great Officers of State, the Master of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Deputy Comptroller of the Household, the Earl Marshal of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Lord Primate of Ireland.

At a quarter past three o'clock the King entered the Throne-room, and took his seat upon a chair of crimson velvet, with the Royal Arms embroidered on the back of it, and just above his Majesty's head; his right leg resting upon an ottoman of crimson. His dress was that usually worn on these occasions—a blue single-breasted military coat, with scarlet collar and cuffs, and an alguilette. His Majesty wore the Order of the Garter, and several Russian, French, and Prussian Orders.

The Lord in Waiting was Earl Roden; the Groom in Waiting, Sir William Houston; and the Equerry in Waiting, Sir Robert Bolton. The Duke of St. Albau's appeared in the uniform of Grand Falconer of England, and several appeared in the full Highland costume. The Russian Ambassador came in State.

From the Drawing room, in which the company assembled, they entered the presence by a small door on the left of the large folding-doors, which were kept shut. Almost exactly opposite to this small door, and about half a dozen paces from it, sat his Majesty; on his right stood the Lord in Waiting, to whom the visitors handed their cards, when the name was pronounced; and those who were presented either for the first time, or on promotion or appointment, knelt and kissed the king's right hand, then bowed and passed on. Those who were not presented, merely bowed and passed on walking backwards through the avenue formed by those who are privileged to remain in the presence, and returning into the drawing-room by the small door on the right side of the folding-doors, and retiring by the *entrè* gallery.

The Duke of WELLINGTON was dressed in the full dress regimentals of the Grenadier Guards, wearing the Garter. His Grace appeared to be in excellent health, and in very high spirits. The Noble Duke remained in the circle until five o'clock, when he retired, accompanied by Lord Fitzroy Somerset. The Marchioness Wellesley and Lord Maryborough [illegible] presence about the same time with their brother, and both of them seemed to have entirely recovered from their late in-

[illegible] usual number of Naval Offi- [illegible] we noticed Sir Edward [illegible] Lord Yagestrie.

The great object of attraction was Mr. O'Connell, who was among the earliest arrivals, and appeared dressed in a Court suit of black, and not in his forensic robes, as might have been expected. Mr. O'Counell having been presented to his Majesty in Dublin, was not introduced upon the present occasion, but merely made his bow, which was most gracefully and graciously acknowledged by the King.

The external arrangements for the carriages was in exceedingly good order, and do credit to the manager, whoever he may be; we never remember to have seen greater regularity in this respect, as nothing like confusion occurred during the whole of the day.

The KING'S Drawing-Room.

Thursday (April 30) his Majesty held a Drawing Room. In the morning, a Brigade Guard, consisting of detachments from the three regiments of Foot Guards, mounted on the Parade in St. James's Park. The respective bands of the three regiments assembled on this occasion in their full State regimentals; the number of wind instruments was about a hundred. Their performances commenced with the National Anthem, the solo parts by one of the Masters on the clarionet: this was followed by the Overture to Oberon, Napoleon's Coronation March, and the Duke of York's last March. The Guard was inspected by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards. Several beautiful pieces were performed by the band with admirable skill, including the Overtures to "La GAZZA Ladra," "Il Barbiere de Siviglia," and "Tancredi:" they continued playing after the King's Guard had been relieved.

As on former occasions of this kind, the King was pleased to grant a suspension of the order for appearing in Court mourning, and notices were accordingly issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office. A party of Life Guards occupied the space opposite Marlborough House, dressed in their state regimentals; their band played delightfully during the whole of the day.

About half-past one, the Palace doors were opened, and for the first hour and a half the company arrived in great numbers. There were from a thousand to twelve hundred of the nobility and gentry present, principally ladies.

The Honourable Corps of Gentlemen Pensioners appeared in their Coronation dresses. The Yeomen Guard also appeared in their Coronation dresses, and were stationed in the guard room, and on the grand staircase. The King's Birth-day is always observed as a Collar-day, and consequently all those who are Members of the various distinguished Orders, wore their superb collars. The Duke of Gloucester, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Wellington, wore the uniform of Field Marshals. The Duchess of Kent came in State, escorted by a party of Life Guards. Her Royal Highness was attended by Lady Charlotte St Maur, Lady Catherine Jenkinson, and Sir John Conroy The Duchess presented Lady Charlotte St. Maur and Lady Catherine Jenkinson to his Majesty, on their being appointed Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highness. The Royal Duchess's dress was composed entirely of articles of British manufacture. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester came in State, attended by Colonel Higgins, Major Forster, and Captain Stephens, and Lady John Thynne—Prince Leopold, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner, followed directly after. The Band of the First Regiment of Guards received the different branches of the Royal Family who came in State, with "God save the King," and the Guard presented arms.

The Russian Ambassador, the Austrian Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Marquess of Anglesey, came in state.

The King entered his Closet soon after two o'clock, dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and received the congratulations of his Royal Relatives; their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Clarence, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold.

His Majesty afterwards received congratulations of those entitled to the *entrè*, as well as those attending the General drawing Room. His Majesty was attended by Earl Roden, as Lord in Waiting; Sir William Houston, as Groom in Waiting; Sir Robert Bolton, as Equerry in Waiting; and Master Hudson, as Page of Honour.

Among the company were Prince and Princess Lieven, and the whole of the other Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers; the Great Officer of State, the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff Booth, and a splendid assemblage of the Nobility and Gentry.

Among the presentations were the Lady Mayoress, the Countess of Darlington, the Marchioness of Wellesley, Lady Dunally, Countess Brownlow, Countess of Beetive, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Countess of Haddington, &c. &c.

The dresses of the Ladies were extremely superb.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Clarence,

Wore a splendid dress of silver lama over white satin; a blue velvet train, richly embroidered in silver, to correspond: head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent,

A poncean and gold tissue dress, handsomely trimmed with gold lama; train of rich gold tissue, trimmed to correspond; head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda,

A splendid dress of tulle, richly embroidered in gold lama, in wreaths and columns of raised gold flowers, bordered with superb garnitures of gold lama. The corsage superbly embroidered with gold lama, and trimmed with Brussels lace. The manteau; a most superb gold tissue, interwoven with variagated brocaded flowers, and ornamented round with massy gold fringe and lama bordering. Her Royal Highness wore a profusion of diamonds and feathers.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta,

Over a petticoat of rich white satin, a white crape dress, magnificently embroidered in gold, and tastefully ornamented at the bottom with points of gold tissue, over which fell a deep and elegant flounce of blond; the body, made to correspond in style with the bottom of the dress, was ornamented with diamonds, and trimmed with blond and gold embroidery. Her Royal Highness's train was formed of superb gold brocaded silk, edged with a chain of gold bullion, and finished at the waist with a rich gold band; head dress, splendid plume of ostrich feathers, intermixed with gold and diamonds.

The Princess Esterhazy—A splendid court robe of gold lama, worn over a rich white satin slip, the body almost covered over with precious stones; the sleeves composed of beautiful blond of the last and newest fashion; the train of rich velvet, of a most vivid cherry colour, with a rich and massive border of gold lama of bright and frosty gold; head dress composed of rich ostrich feathers, and a complete diadem of brilliants of perfect and unique arrangement; lappets of blond.

The Princess Lieven—A rich silver lama dress, worn over a beautiful white satin slip; sleeves of Chantilly blond, called sequisantes; train of rich white watered silk, trimmed with beautiful silver lama; head dress, ostrich feathers and a rare and costly suit of diamonds.

H. S. H. the Duchess of Saxe Weimar—A tulle dress, richly trimmed with silver lama, a violet coloured velvet train, trimmed to correspond; head dress, feathers and diamonds.

Duchess of St. Alban's—A splendid Court dress, composed of rich white satin, with one deep and rich flounce of Chantilly lace blond; the effect and style of the drapery were very beautiful, being looped up by large single diamonds; sleeves of beautiful blond; the train of the same beautiful satin, trimmed with rich blond, and also displaying the innumerable brilliants which appeared to be attach to the blond, forming a border to the train; the body was most costly, and of a most "regal note:" head dress, white ostrich feathers of rare perfection, which must have cost some labour to collect; the brilliants of unique and costly description; blond lappets.

Duchess of Roxburgh—A beautiful dress of marrabout gauze embroidered with silver and blue silk, and elegantly trimmed with silver lama and white satin; sleeves of Chantilly blond, called sequisantes; train of blue tissue, brocaded with silver, and trimmed with silver lama; head dress of beautiful ostrich feathers, with a profusion of brilliants; lappets of blond. This beautiful dress created great notice; her grace was indeed "observed of the Court."

The Marchioness of Londonderry—A rich silver lama dress a Colonnes, and train to correspond, over pink satin, magnificent blond sleeves; body and centure covered with precious stones; superb pearl necklace; head dress, a profusion of diamond and white feathers. This dress is extremely beautiful, from the richness of the embroidery and the quantity of jewels.

Marchioness of Bristol—A magnificent gold lama dress, with a supero order, and garniture on lama and blond lace, over a rich white satin slip; manteau of rich Indian tissue, with garniture on lama, and gros de Naples ponceau, head dress, diamonds and feathers.

Marchioness of Cornwallis—A rich lilac and green gauze peinte dress, elegantly trimmed with garniture en tulle and satin, and a profusion of rich blond lace, over a rich white satin slip; manteau of rich Emerald poult de soie moire, with garniture en tulle and satin: head dress, diamonds and ostrich plume.

The Courier.—April 28.

FIRE in WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

With unfeigned regret and surprise we have to announce to the public that a crime equal in atrocity to that of the incendiary Martin, was last night perpetrated, in the attempt to destroy Westminister Abbey by fire. We would fain have clung to the hope that there did not exist a second being capable of such sacrilege, but after the most minute examination, we cannot but come to the inevitable conclusion that the event which we are about to detail did not originate in accident.

Those who are at all acquainted with the interior of the Abbey, know that in the north-east transept, about 20 feet from the roof, there is a small place known by the name of the Nunnery, a place not in the habit of being visited by strangers, but used for the purpose of keeping old lumber in, and at the present time nearly filled with some scenery employed in the Westminster plays.

About eleven o'clock last night Mr. John Walmsley, of the House of Commons, coming over Westminster-bridge, observed a light in one of the windows of the north-east transept of the Abbey. So unusual an appearance struck him with astonishment, and made him conclude that a fire had broken out in the venerable building. He proceeded forthwith, with some friends, to Poet's-corner, and rang the Abbey bell. He soon procured admittance, and attended by persons belonging to the Abbey, hastened to the quarter from whence the fire proceeded. Engines were immediately sent for, and in the meantime Mr. Walmsley and those with him ascended to the place from whence the fire issued. They discovered a canvass screen, which divides the transept, in flames. The wood which forms the base of the screen, was entirely consumed, the floor burnt through, and the fire had burnt away nearly three inches in depth of the large beam which supports the floor. Immediately behind the screen, separated only by a thin deal partition, is the lumber room. Every effort was immediately made to prevent the fire from communicating with the partition. The engines now arrived, but it was found impossible to play upon the part on fire with the hose of the engines on account of the great height. Two men from each engine then carried up buckets of water, and by their indefatigable exertions succeeded in tearing down the screen, and thus extinguishing the fire.

Having thus fortunately saved the building, the next attempt was to discover the cause of the fire.—That it could not be by accident was evident at once; the height and remoteness of the place; the difficulty of access, the infrequency of persons visiting it; and, above all the peculiar fitness of the spot for the purpose of destroying the building by fire, showed that it must have been the work of some incendiary well acquainted with the interior of the Abbey, and with this place in particular. After a minute search the mark of footsteps were discovered from the place to Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and a door was found open through which the incendiary must have made his escape.

The alarm which the fire created was very great. Several distinguished persons hastened to the spot, Mr. Peel was amongst the number. Sir Richard Birnie, with a party of the police was in attendance, and adopted the necessary precautions to produce a discovery of the guilty, and to check the influx of the populace to the Abbey.

Dr. Godson, one of the Prebends, was most active from the commencement.

The most active exertions were making when our Paper was put to press, and several workmen and other persons connected with the Abbey, have been ordered to attend at Queen-Square Police-office, where an investigation is to take place this afternoon.

We subjoin the following account from a Morning Paper:—

"The inhabitants of Westminster were last night thrown into the greatest alarm and consternation, in consequence of a fire having been discovered in this venerable pile of building. From the intelligence that we were able to collect at the late hour at which the accident occurred, it appears that about 11 o'clock, as Mr. Eversfield, the auctioneer, of Great Smith-Street and a Mr. Wilkins, who resides in Cowley street Westminster, were passing from Princes-street to Dean's-yard, they observed a flame or light visible through the windows of the Abbey. They immediately informed the watchman of the circumstance; and assistance having been instantly procured, the Abbey doors were opened and in the North transept a part of the beautiful wood work was discovered to be on fire. A party of the Life Guards was sent for and were immediately in attendance, and every precaution was taken to guard against the intrusion of robbers. The engines were promptly on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water obtained, but happily there was no occasion to call them into action, the fire having been extinguished by the persons who were attached to the Abbey. A strict search took place throughout the interior of the building, with a view of discovering the incendiary (who is supposed to have attempted its destruction), if he were concealed in the interior, but we did not hear that any such person was found. A fire took place on the same spot in the year 1802, occasioned by negligence of the plumbers' men who were repairing the roofs but on this occasion no such repairs were going on; no fire or light are on any account, suffered to be introduced into the Abbey; and it is, therefore, generally supposed that some person has attempted the destruction of this magnificent structure, and who, we hope, will shortly be brought to justice.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

"Since writing the above we have made further inquiries respecting the fire, and discovered that it broke out in the upper part of that portion of the building we have above described, and in a spot seldom or ever visited by the public. The last persons who were known to visit it were some workmen about twelve months ago. When the firemen entered the place last night, they discovered a quantity of shavings, apparently fresh; and which, it would appear had been placed there by some incendiary. A large canvass screen, which had been erected some time ago, to prevent the workmen going into other parts of the building, was burnt, and, falling down set fire to the floor, which it burnt through, and if immediate assistance had not been obtained, would have speedily extended in all directions, and destroyed the whole edifice. To the time at which we write (two o'clock this morning,) the cause of the fire had not been discovered; and although the strictest search had been made throughout the building, we did not hear that the incendiary had been discovered. The firemen state that it was impossible for the fire to have occurred by accident; and they feel convinced that the individual who endeavoured to cause this national calamity must be concealed somewhere in the building."—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE TIMES.—May 4.

The French papers of Friday, which arrived last night, contain some facts of interest. It would appear, that the members of the Lower Chamber are acquiring boldness in the exposure of abuses, and in the demand for redress, in proportion as they discover the weakness of the Ministers whom their duty require them to watch and controul. A commission of deputies appointed to examine a branch of the public accounts has found out that M. de PEYRONNET, the late Keeper of the Seals, had appropriated certain monies to the use of his office, ordered certain expenses of his *chancellerie* to be paid, without applying for a vote of credit from the Chamber. The Commission remarks severely on this illegal and unconstitutional act, and recommends a demand for restitution. This is the first time that a good has occurred for trying the efficiency of the laws which establish ministerial responsibility.

The dissatisfaction of the Liberals with the present Ministry, since its alleged advance towards the Ultras, still continues.

In another part of our paper will be found an account of distress and disturbances at home, from the want of employment or the reduction of wages, and some of the following extracts will show that we are not singular either in our suffrings or our mode of expressing them. The events which have lately been occurring in Ireland, and the interesting state of that country, described, as they have been, in every journal of Europe, have attracted travellers of distinction to our shores. The son of the Duke of ORLEANS is about to make a tour in that island, as well as to visit Scotland.

(*From the Gazette de France*, dated May 2.)

"PARIS,—MAY 1.

"It is affirmed that the riots caused by the dearness of corn have taken place in the town of Blanc, in the department of the Indre, and that tumultuous assemblages of the same nature have been formed in the environs of Chateau Dun. It is affirmed that the cause of these disturbances is the sending a great quantity of corn to Paris.

"His Royal Highness the Duke de Chartres set off this evening for England, accompanied by General Baudrand. His Royal Highness will visit Scotland and Ireland. The Duke of Orleans accompanies them as far as London.

"Yesterday evening, at seven o'clock, the Marquis de Palmella arrived here from London.

"The *Jean Bart* arrived in Brest harbour on the 17th of this month. It is not yet known

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what news she brings from Brazil.

"We learn from Tunis, that the French division blockading Algiers has captured several vessels, among which was one under the Tuscan flag, which belongs to the Government of Tunis. The Pacha of Tripoli has raised claims against Tuscany, and the French Consul has settled the affair by paying 6,000 piasters,

"The Swiss military code for the regiments in the service of France has been modified. Corporal punishments are abolished; the penalties which are to be applied instead of them will commence from the 1st of June next.

(From the *Messager des Chambres* dated May 1.)

"FRONTIERS OF SERVIA,—April 12.

"The preparations for the campaign are truly formidable on the side of the Turks, as far as concerns the number of troops; and orders are given to lay waste every thing if a retreat should be necessary. It is, indeed, the constant practice of the Turkish troops, when they are obliged to abandon a country, to leave it desolate.

"On the present occasion, this barbarous custom is erected into a system, and a new staff, under the direction of an old German officer, is ordered to organize a plan for a general conflagration, before the enemy can penetrate to such places as it may be necessary to evacuate. It cannot be denied that the conqueror would be stopped by such a proceeding, but what a fatal prospect is this to the unfortunate inhabitants of Bulgaria and Romelia!

"Commerce is dead: nothing is sold but ammunition and military stores, for which the Government pays good prices in ready money.

"It is pretended that the garrison of Widdin has lately made an incursion in Little Wallachia, where it is said to have destroyed a great number of Russian military magazines, which is not at all probable, because there is a very strong corps at Hirchova and in the environs. The Danube, besides, has overflowed its bank in such a manner that it would be extremely hazardous to attempt the passage. It is said that a Russian magazine near Gallatz has been destroyed by the overflowing of the river."

French Funds, Paris, May 1.—Five per Cents. 107f. 107f. 10c. 20c. 15c. 10c.; Three per Cents., 77f. 90c. 95c. 85c. 75c. Naples Stock, 86f. Royal Spanish Loan, 79f. Haytian Loan, 480f. Exchange on London, one month 25f. 40c.; three months, 25f. 25c.—*Cours Authentique.*

The following are extracts from the German and Belgic papers which reached us last night:—

"ANCONA,—April 12.

"It is said that Admiral Heyden intends to blockade the harbour of Alexandria, and hinder the Pacha of Egypt from supplying the Porte with provisions. Some persons ask whether the Russian Admiral is authorized to do this, and affirm that the ports of Alexandria and Smyrna were declared neutral by the three mediating Powers, on the evacuation of the Morea by the Egyptian troops.

"The blockade of Alexandria would be very injurious to Constantinople, and greatly embarrass the Pacha of Egypt, because, since the occupation of the principalities, and the rigorous prohibition of importation from the ports of the Black Sea, Constantinople has derived almost all its supplies of corn from Egypt; and the trade of Alexandria, which has already declined in a very alarming degree, would be reduced to nothing by this measure.

"In the English squadron in the Mediterranean, it is affirmed that the officers believe they shall soon be called to more active exertions, and that many half-pay officers have been ordered to join it.

"English emissaries have lately travelled through the continent of Greece in all directions, in order to obtain an accurate knowledge of its real situation. It appears that it was not Sir Frederick Adam, but one of his confidential agents, who had an interview with the Grand Vizier, Redschid Pacha. At Corfu, people expect much good to result from this interview, and praise Redschid Pacha as an experienced and well-intentioned statesman, who is not insensible to the good intention of England, and will do every thing that the Porte may require, its former friendly relations with its most faithful ally.

"The passage of couriers through this town is not so frequent as it was a few months ago, when the Ambassadors of the Three Powers were still at Corfu.

"BERLIN,—April 18.

"The Empress of Russia is expected to be here at the marriage of Prince William; but it does not appear that the Emperor will come, as was expected, or that he will go to the army. The report of the intended journey of our King to Warsaw seems to be unfounded. Many of our politicians fear that the affairs of Europe will become still more complicated. While England, by granting the emancipation of the Catholics, relieves itself from a long-continued disease, and acquires additional strength to interfere in the concerns of Europe, France, by the new formation of people's minds, in consequence of the withdrawing of the proposed communal and departmental laws, hardly remains capable of exercising any efficacious influence abroad. This change in the situation of the two great European Powers may be of the most powerful influence on the farther turn of political affairs. It is firmly believed Russia cannot give way. Many think a general war in Europe by no means improbable. Prussia would hardly have reason to regret such an event: prepared against every attack, it can only gain by a mediation, as whatever side it took, it would turn the scale. We are here convinced, that in case of need, it will know how to take advantage of the moment, and assert its rank among the Powers of Europe.

"VIENNA,—April 21.

"Metalliques, 98; Bank Shares, 1,108,—*Allgemeine Zeitung*,—April 26.

"BRUSSELS,—May 1.

"After several day's debate, from the 24th to the 28th of April, the second Chamber of the States-General decided in favour of the new project of law relative to the press, by a majority of 84 to 4 votes.

"The Brussels papers are almost filled with debates and with further particulars of the capture of the famous Kiaja Modijo by the Dutch troops, in Java, the consequences of which have already proved very favourable to the Government, and are expected to produce the suppression of the troubles in that island.

"A hope is expressed that Mr. Coche Momens, and other individuals, condemned by virtue of the legislation relative to the press, which is now abolished, will receive their pardon from his Majesty. Mr. Coche Momens was to have been transferred to another prison, but it is said that his Majesty has ordered that his sentence shall not be carried into effect, and that the Attorney-General (in person) announced this good news to Mr. C. Momens, and encouraged the victims of the old legislation to entertain the most agreeable hopes. The *Belge* says, he stated that Mr. Potter and the others would be restored to liberty in three days.—*Brussels papers*, May 2,

"BERLIN,—April 26.

"The journals continue to give the most deplorable accounts of the effects of the late inundations in West and East Prussia. Between Thorn and Marienwerder the dikes have given way in 30 places, and likewise in several places between Marienwerder, Elbing, and Dantsic. All the low grounds called Niederungen, on the Vistula and the Nogath, the most fertile parts, are under water, and only the roofs of the houses visible. A great many persons (but the number cannot be ascertained) have perished. Hundreds of houses and other buildings have been swept away, and half of the remainder in danger of falling. Besides the destruction of provisions and stores of all kinds, it is feared that when the water, which falls very slowly, has wholly subsided, the greater part of this fruitful district, will be found covered with sand, and rendered for ever barren. The accounts from the banks of the Memel and Pregal are of the same afflicting description.—*Prussia State Gazette*, April 27.

"THE HAGUE,—April 28.

"According to accounts that have been received from Rome, by express, His Holiness Pope Pius VIII. has appointed Signor Capaccini Internuncio at the Court of the Netherlands, and has given him full powers to carry the concordat into effect. This appointment is considered as a new proof of the good understanding between the two Governments.

"Letters from Odessa of April 5, mention that since the first of the month five ships had arrived from Varna, one from Sizeboli, two from Theodosia, and two from Kovarna, all in ballast, except two laden with ammunition and provisions for Varna, which had been forced to put into Odessa by contrary winds.

"From the details we have received from Antwerp respecting the unhappy accident to the diligence, it seems that the traces of the fore horses broke at a dangerous spot where the road is narrow, winding between two ditches without any railing or any other guard. The water in the ditch was 15 feet, so that though the coach was not upset, little more than the roof was above water; three passengers on the roof were the first that were saved. Those inside seem to have made great efforts to open the doors, but unhappily they could only be opened from the outside. The driver, who was considered as a very careful and skilful man, perished, and also three of the horses.

"AMSTERDAM,—April 28.

Exchange on London, 12.; two months 11. 95. 5-10.—*Dutch papers.*—April 29.

AGNES.

BY THOMAS ROSCOE, ESQ.

(*From the Bijou for* 1829.)

We have been told of men who have died broken-hearted. It is a fable. Did the sickness of the heart kill, I should long since have been numbered with the dead.

How distinctly present to me is that evening, when my friend—my kind my only friend, left the hand of her whom he loved even beyond the love with which he regarded me in mine! He was summoned by that voice of duty, whose words he never failed to obey, to a scene which claimed the sympathies of his noble heart. His West Indian estates in the West Indies required the eye of a master to correct the terrible abuses which prevailed there; and Reginald, without hesitation, resolved to make the sacrifice of a year's absence from the two on whom he most prized upon earth. His marriage was deferred till his return, for he was unwilling to expose his young and beautiful bride to the fervid suns of the West Indian islands. It was, indeed, a sore and bitter trial, for he left her lonely and almost companionless. All her lovely sisters had one by one drooped and died; and I, her distant cousin, was her nearest living relative. To my care—I may almost say to my bosom—for as we parted he led her to my arms, did Reginald commend his treasure. How little did he think that the blessing he then pronounced over us was so soon to be changed into a curse. He went and I carried Agnes to my mother's house; there in the ancient woods and the pleasant prospects which surrounded it, I trusted that the long and tedious year of Reginald's absence, to the termination of which both Agnes and myself looked with impatience, might be not unprofitably spent. I vow to heaven that at this time my heart was as pure as her's whom I led there!

"The Hollows," which had been an old hunting lodge, was very remote from any populous neighbourhood, but in this Agnes rejoiced. She said that the society of my mother and myself would be delightful to her, and she wished for no other. But what solitude would not have been brightened by such a presence! All the light and captivating accomplishments which women only possess, were united in her with the highest cultivation of intellect. Books and delicious music, and painting from natures own scenes of loveliness and conversation, in which innocence and intelligence, and happiness, were ever speakers, filled up the hours of the first happy days which we spent in this retreat. For upwards of three months, buried in this delicious solitude, I was utterly regardless and unaware of the progress of my own feelings. During this period Agnes and I were never, from morning to nightfall, at any one time two hours asunder. In the spring meads, and in the summer-woods, we wandered arm-in-arm: I—so may I see heaven—thinking no ill. At length the autumn came, and brought with it new delights—delights? it brought with it that which blighted my heart for ever. One warm and sunny August evening Agnes had wandered out to sketch, leaving me reading to my mother. In about an hour I followed her, though for some time, in vain. I went to the waterfall, and through the woods, but still in vain: I was becoming rather anxious, when passing a little summer-house in the deep bosom of a cluster of beech trees, I discovered the object of my search. Fatigued with the heat, she had sought this shelter and fallen asleep. Her pencils were scattered beside her, mingled with the wild-flowers she had gathered in her walk. Her long dark ringlets were gently waving in the warm evening breeze, which seemed to raise upon her cheek its softest loveliest suffusion. Some gentle thoughts were stirring in her dreams; for, as I stood gazing upon her, she smiled. From that very moment my whole being was changed. Unknowing what I did, I bent down, as one worshipping and kissed the parted lips before me. She still slept; but not so my feelings; they were wakened, never more to know rest. As I knelt before her, I felt for an instant exalted beyond my human nature, and in the next moment I knew that hope and happiness had passed for ever from my heart. My doom was sealed—my race was run—my light was extinguished.

But what was the course which honour and virtue, and friendship bade me pursue? In the solitude of that whole night, I meditated on the subject, and before the eye of the rising sun, I took, on my trembling knees, an oath which, by God's grace, I was enabled to keep sacred. I swore to bury for ever in my bosom the feelings which the last evening had awakened, and still to be the true and faithful friend of him who had trusted every thing to my honour. I knew and felt, when I took this resolution, that my heart must be crushed in the performance of it, yet still I resolved. It was, indeed, a difficult and dangerous part to act; but if my life had been required of me for its performance, I would have freely given it!

I should in vain attempt to describe the feelings which seemed to be consuming me during the remainder of the year, which I passed with Agnes. By efforts which now appear to me almost supernatural, I became at once a most accomplished actor—I might almost say, hypocrite. I was gay and cheerful, as usual; I went through the same round of occupations; I walked; I read, I sketched; I sang with Agnes as gaily as before; and no one, not even her, for a moment suspected the hollowness of all this. It has always been an inexplicable mystery to me that my health did not desert me during this fierce conflict, but no symptom of the kind appeared. I had hoped that the semblence of indifference might in time produce something of reality; but I was disappointed. My passion for Agnes still grew; but I had so completely schooled myself into all outward suppression of it, that opportunities which to others would have seemed irresistible, hardly offered a temptation to me. The touch of her white delicate hand, the odour of her warm balmy breath, created no sensation but that of deeper despair.

Once, and once only did I stand in danger of betrayal. It was not in her presence, for there I was always invincibly guarded. She had been towards the close of the year unwell; and her physician, as he left her one evening, taking me aside told me that he apprehended she was suffering from the same fatal cause which had destroyed her sisters. The remainder of that fearful interview I do not recollect; I only remember a stern resolution to betray no emotion, and I suppose I succeeded, for on the following day Dr.—— made no allusion to what had passed. My attentions to Agnes now became most anxious, and I looked with strangely mingled feelings for the return of Reginald from abroad. At length he came—but how changed! The fervid climate had done its work upon him, and his health had suffered even more than that of Agnes during their absence. Madeira afforded the only chance of recovery of both, and thither they entreated me to accompany them. But before our voyage a ceremony was to be performed, which called for all the firmness of my soul. I was to give away the bride. I did it, and they who were present commended me for the cheerful seriousness with which I performed the duty. Could they have read my heart, how deeply would they have pitied me.

Gentle breezes and calm seas wafted us to the happy climate to which we were bound, but that climate seemed to have no balm in store for us. Reginald grew rapidly worse; and as we tended his sick couch, Agnes and I were scarcely ever separated. Never in the hours of that happy summer which we spent together under the shade of the old woods, amid the melody of birds and the odour of sweet flowers, did she seem so truly lovely as when bending over the bed of her dying husband. He died in our arms, blessing us.

Before this event occurred, I had never dared to think of it. I could not bare to couple any thing like hope with the loss of my earliest and dearest friend, with that fatal infliction which would deprive Agnes of the husband whom she adored. But now that he reposed in the bosom of the green mountains of Madeira, I myself expected that some traces of hope, some embers of former feeling would be awakened with me. But I found that the current of these feelings had been dried up. The violence which I had so long exercised over my heart crushed it, and in vain I attempted to revive it. Never in all my former sufferings did I experience sensations so sickening as those which now oppressed me. I seemed as if I were losing the faculty of appreciating and understanding the virtues and charms of Agnes, and I disgusted with the torpor which [illegible] soul. In the mean while Agnes continued, and though I watched [illegible] Brother's fond attention, I was evident that she would shortly follow him whom she had lost.

The summer came on, and to avoid the heat we retired to the mountains. Agnes was still able to walk a short distance abroad, and in the evening she was accustomed to wander for a little while alone. These moments I thought she devoted to a preparation for the awful change which awaited her. One evening I went to meet her and found her, as I had before found her, in sweet and tranquil slumbers. Once again I bent down and kissed her; and like the touch which drew the living waters from the rock, that kiss drew from my indurated heart all its former feelings. At this moment Agnes opened her eyes, and I cast myself before her in an agony of passion, at the recollection of which even now each nerve within me trembles. Nothing but the instant death of one of us could have prevented me from disclosing the great secret of my existance—my unbounded, my unrequited love. I told her, as she listened motionless and speechless, the whole sad history of my feelings, my sufferings, my struggles, and my triumph; and yet I breathed not a single whisper of hope. I knew that Death was waiting for his Bride; and he came to claim her. As I concluded my wild and hurried confession, Agnes took my trembling hand, and tenderly kissed it. "You have," she spoke faintly and indistinctly, "my deepest pity, my purest affection, my warmest gatitude. God will yet bless you for all that you have suffered for my sake, and for that of him whom I am going to rejoin; and yet to leave you thus,—you my more than brother, is the sting of death." She spoke no more, but bent forwards into my arms and died.

New Police Regulations.

It is said that Sir Richard Birnie and Mr. Minshall are to retire upon pensions; and that Mr. Halls, the junior Magistrate of Bow-street will be removed to Lambeth street, in the room of the late Sir Daniel Williams. A new principal Police Office is to be erected, in which the three new Police Commissioners to be appointed under the Act, will preside over the Police of the Metropolitan District. Bow-street Office will then be closed. There are to be numerous District Police stations, where principal Police Officers will be constantly on duty, to whom the patrol of the district will make a report twice every night. There will be a police station at each of the principal entrances to the Metropolis. The officers are not to be allowed to receive gratuities or fees; but are to be paid salaries on a graduated scale, to leave room for promotion, as the reward of vigilance and good conduct.—*The Observer, May* 3.

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